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BETWEEN January 1, 1909, and June 30, 1918, Japanese bankers have advanced to China Yen 178,770,000 and, in addition, three other loans to the amount of Yen 106,000,000 have practically been agreed upon, and probably will be signed before the end of July. Of the Yen 178,770,000 already advanced, Yen 164,100,000 has been advanced since May 1, 1915, showing that Japanese activity in the Chinese field really did not begin until eight months after the opening of hostilities in Europe. Outside of a comparatively small part of the Yen 164,100,000 which was used for purposes of flood relief and to combat the plague last winter, most of the money has been used in internal warfare in China. About twelve million yen has been advanced to the Southern Chinese provinces, presumably for military use on the Southern side, and the rest has been used by the Northern or Peking Government for similar purposes. To pay for these loans China has mortgaged railway lines, gold, coal, antimony and iron mines. She has mortgaged the Government printing office at Peking, the Hankow electric light and waterworks, and native forests in various parts of the country. There is a clause in each of these loan agreements to the effect that the Chinese authorities shall not obtain additional funds upon these securities unless the consent of the Japanese bankers first has been obtained. As to the expenditure of this money, so far as is known the Japanese bankers have placed no restrictions whatever upon the uses to which the money was to be put. For example, the Chinese authorities make a loan agreement with the Japanese bankers to extend a railroad, develop a coal or iron mine, or to construct telegraph lines. After the money has been obtained and the bankers and negotiators receive their commissions, the rest of the loan is apportioned out among various military governors who use it to pay their soldiers and keep them loyal.

IN the past, loans to China which have been made through the Consortium of foreign banks have been made for administrative purposes only, on condition that the expenditure of the loans shall be supervised and that the security shall be under control. To use the words of Mr. David Frazar, Peking Correspondent of the *London Times* and *North China Daily News*: "This policy has been adopted by the Powers interested with the definite object of saving China from herself, in short with the object of ensuring that money lent shall be properly spent, and security created by means of which China shall have no difficulty in repaying principal and interest." Since Japan is a member of the Consortium, the question naturally arises: How can Japan, who is committed by an agreement with the Powers covering

financial advances to China, make these present loans without following out the understanding regarding restrictions upon the expenditure of the money by China? The answer to this question is also given by Mr. Frazar to the effect that the new loans are made through another group of Japanese bankers who are not bound by the Consortium agreement. His statement follows:

The mystery is partly explained by a paragraph in a recent Japanese newspaper. The Industrial Bank of Japan, a component part of the so-called Korean group, of which Mr. Nishihara is the impressario, is announced as placing Yen 50,000,000 of new debentures upon the market. The paragraph says that part of this money has already been advanced to China as an instalment of the Kirin-Hueining Railway Agreement Loan, and that the remainder of the loan will come out of the money to be provided by the new debentures. It is also stated that the balance of the debenture proceeds will be lent in China, and that the Industrial Bank eventually intends to finance China up to Yen 100,000,000. This is pretty bad news for China, if the Industrial Bank is to continue to lend to the Chinese Government upon conditions that admit of heavy advances for military expenditure. The most interesting feature of this debenture flotation in Japan, however, is the fact that the Japanese Government is behind it and has given "a promise, made legal by legislation in the last session of the Diet, to guarantee the payment of principal and interest of this and later loans by the bank." At any rate, the *Japan Advertiser*, from which I quote, is of the opinion that the new debentures are practically public bonds, and states that the Government Post Offices are being used to assist in the flotation. From the paragraph in question, which appeared in the *Japan Advertiser* of June 30, it seems plain that the Japanese Government is making itself responsible for the repayment of money being borrowed to finance specified and unspecified transactions in China. Mr. Nishihara, representing the Korean Group, of which the Industrial Bank of Japan is a principal, is under no restrictions, and can lend money to China upon any terms acceptable to the group he represents. When the Korean group lends money to China unconditionally the assumption is that the Japanese Government disapproves of the transaction and would stop it if they could, as the British Government tried to stop the Crisp Loan. Now the Kirin-Hueining Railway Loan Agreement provides for Yen 10,000,000 to be paid over to China without any conditions, to be spent exactly as the Chinese like. Such a transaction is positively subversive of the policy of the Powers behind the Consortium, of which Japan is one. Therefore the Kirin-Hueining Loan agreement, in so far as the advance of Yen 10,000,000 is concerned, is opposed to the declared policy of the Japanese Government, and presumably is disapproved of by that Government.

Yet we find the Japanese Government guaranteeing the Industrial Bank's debenture issue, the proceeds of which are to be used, it is specifically stated, to make the advance of Yen 10,000,000 against the Kirin agreement. In other words, the Japanese Government is pursuing one policy with the right hand, in agreement with the associated Powers, and with the left hand is helping the Industrial Bank to raise money to make loans to China on conditions subversive of the official policy, and in violation of Japan's own understanding with the Powers. This is what is called in polite English, "hunting with the hounds and running with the hare." It is no secret that the Japanese Government warmly supports Mr. Nishihara in many transactions that would never be countenanced by any of the other Governments because they are incompatible with their engagement to pursue a particular financial policy. But Japan gaily and quite openly does what other Powers will not do.

AMERICA is not a member of the Consortium of Powers interested in making financial advances to China. American bankers withdrew from the "Four Power Group," as has been mentioned previously in the REVIEW, owing to President Wilson's belief that the financial policy of the Consortium would lead to an infringement upon the sovereign rights of China. Now we have a condition brought about by the war through which the Consortium Powers are restrained from protecting China, while a group of Japanese bankers are working feverishly, while America, Great Britain and France are occupied elsewhere, in bringing about a most dangerous infringement upon China. The solution of the present dangerous condition now lies in the hands of the American Government and American financial interests. Obviously the way to counteract the present pernicious Japanese financial policy in China, is for America to rejoin the Four Power Group and inaugurate a new era in finance in China. The Japanese bankers represented in the Yokohama Specie group, whose hands are tied by the Consortium agreement, would now welcome American participation in the Group, as would Great Britain and France. If this could be done and *at once*, China might be saved from herself and her resources of man power and wealth made available for the assistance of the Allies in the war should the war drag out long enough for it to become necessary. It has been estimated that a reorganization loan of about Gold $125,000,000, the proceeds to be administered under a group of competent Allied inspectors, would enable China to disband about nine hundred thousand soldiers who are now being used in the internal warfare and the immediate utilization of these men in productive enterprises such as road-making, conservancy, and food production. This would leave about two hundred thousand Chinese troops who might be used for police duty throughout the country, in the collection of taxes, etc. Conditions in China have now become so impossible that the better elements in the country would agree to this character of supervision. First, it would break down the power of the military governors, who with their paid soldiers are nothing more than feudal barons fighting for personal power. Second, it would enable the Chinese to set up a

form of representative government at Peking for which the Southern faction has been fighting. Third, it would make possible the unification of the various interests concerned in the railway systems of the country. Fourth, it would enable the Powers to consider the matter of the abolition of exterritoriality under proper safe-guards for the protection of foreign business interests. Fifth, and most important, it would close the Chinese field to Germany, unless that country at the Peace Conference agreed to come back into the family of nations as a chastened brother and not as a brigand. Opposed to these suggestions are three alternatives: First, leave China alone and hope that she will ultimately disentangle herself from the present mess. Second, induce the Japanese to stop their supply of war funds and thus starve the warlike elements into a reasonable attitude. Third, furnish a comparatively small sum of money to China immediately, under assured control, and work to strengthen the hands of those liberal elements in Japan who are striving now with little support to give China and the rest of the world a square deal.

THERE is no better time for the Central Government to negotiate for the cessation of the civil strife with the Southern independents than now. The arrival of Mr. Tsen Chun-hsuan, the most promising leader of the opposition, at Canton three weeks ago, simplifies the situation. For some time past the Peking Government discussed peace terms with him whilst he was residing at Shanghai, out of touch with his supporters in the South-western provinces. Now that he is with his political friends he is able to gauge the situation much better, and is in a position to undertake negotiations. No doubt exists that Mr. Tsen is the man with whom Peking will have to deal in future, exercising as he does a considerable amount of influence over General Lu Yung-ting, who still calls himself Inspecting Commissioner of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, whose influence in the South is extended far and wide, and who once served under him. Besides, he is the leader of the moderate Kwomin Tang (Republican) people, who are standing for peace and will be willing to accept moderate peace terms, in opposition to those under the leadership of Sun Wen, who are extremists. The mere fact that Mr. Tsen has been given the most important official position in Kwangtung soon after his arrival indicates his influence.

THE telegram which the Government received last week from General Lu Yung-ting suggesting the negotiation for peace and expressing his willingness to disband a portion of his soldiers, gradually shows the influence of Mr. Tsen which is now working in the South. In addition to this, the people throughout the whole country, who are thoroughly tired of prolonged civil strife, are praying for the restoration of a peaceful condition to China. If this opportunity is not taken by the Peking Government to commence peace negotiations, the worst situation will develop, and even greater sufferings for the multitude of people are in store. The leaders of the Peiyang Party, which is controling the Government, for the sake of "face" did not want to stop the fighting several months ago when Changsha and Yochow were in the hands of the Southerners. They vowed that the minute Changsha and Yochow were recaptured, they were ready for the consideration of the cessation of hostilities. Changsha has been recaptured from the South and Yochow has been retaken—but what good reasons there are for still refusing to talk peace with the South! Besides, it is an open secret that most of the Northern military leaders do not care to fight any longer, although they may refuse to make any statement when they are asked as to whether they are still for war or for peace.

IT is learned from Peking that a decision has been reached to postpone the issue of $80,000,000 in gold notes for the recall of an equivalent amount of depreciated notes of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications from the market. Popular opposition has been responsible for this decision. At first, the Chinese authorities concerned planned to spring a surprise upon the public by the unexpected publication of a set of regulations announcing the issue of gold notes in the Capital, which were, according to the program of the Ministry of Finance, to be circulated side by side with the existing silver notes and silver dollars. But, unfortunately for them and fortunately for the country and the people, the timely disclosure by several Chinese and foreign papers and this

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OF THE FAR EAST

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNIED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U.S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

REVIEW of the plan and the conclusion of a Yen 80,000,000 loan from the Chosen Bank and the Taiwan Bank through Nishihara, "the secret agent" of the Japanese Prime Minister for the purpose, has spoiled their game. Following the disclosure, inquiries were made by foreign diplomats and influential Chinese business men of the Prime Minister and other high officials and the latter were obliged to disclaim any knowledge of the transaction. It is reported in Legation Quarters that Baron Hayashi, the accredited Japanese Minister to China, who was not informed at all of what Nishihara had accomplished and was not even aware of the gold note negotiation itself, received an unpleasant shock when one morning he found in the press the announcement of another triumph scored by his illegitimate rival. On ordinary occasions he would have issued a strong denial of the whole business, so far as the Japanese were concerned. But he did not do it this time. Instead, he protested to Tokio, according to reports received from Peking, against the unprecedented practice of not informing him on such matters. It is feared that the continuation of this practice, which is unheard of in any other country, may force Baron Hayashi to resign. At present, Nishihara is the real representative of the Japanese Government in China, having done much of the business of which the Japanese Minister at Peking is completely ignorant.

Nishihara, it is learned, telephones every morning to the present Minister of Finance and inquires if he is at home, so that he may call to discuss financial transactions. Frequently he is seen riding in the automobile of the Minister of Finance, leaving the Ministry about four or five o'clock in the afternoon. Like Rasputin, Nishihara is exercising magic influence over many a Chinese high official in the Capital, and is literally holding them under a sort of spell.

Hongkew and the Chinese-Japanese Riots

WHEN Shanghai was taken by the British forces on June 19, 1842, it was the intention to make the post, since it had been acquired with British blood, money and labor, a British Settlement, but soon after Captain Balfour, the first British Consul, in cooperation with the Chinese Taotai, fixed the limits of the Settlement and drew up the Land Regulations, the American Consul hoisted his flag in the Settlement. To continue the historian's account, "this was done in spite of British and Chinese protests and the Settlement has ever since been International."* The American part of the city, which was known as Hongkew or "rainbow port," located along the Huangpu River and stretching inland from the Soochow Creek, was formally given up as an American Concession and united with the British Settlement under one rule in December 1863.

For the reasons enumerated above Hongkew has always been known as the "American Settlement" of Shanghai. The American Consulate and U. S. Court Building are still located in that part of the city and for several years it was the chief residence of Americans—American missionaries, we should have said, for up to comparatively recent years the American missionaries were about the only kind of Americans who counted to any great extent in Shanghai. Several of the American missionary societies still have their head offices in that part of Shanghai and it is probably correct to state that a majority of the American missionaries still live in Hongkew. The American School, with an attendance of about 175 students, is located in the same section and some of the missionary organizations maintain publishing houses there.

Although the name still remains, it is about the only American element still existing in Hongkew, for since the Chinese revolution in October 1911, Hongkew, to all intents and purposes, has become Japanese. Since that time the Japanese have been making Hongkew, from a business and residential standpoint, a "Little Nippon" in China. It recently has become the fashion for parties of Americans and other foreigners to go to Hongkew in the evenings for a Japanese dinner. Many of the streets are almost completely given over to Japanese restaurants and shops and but for the occasional Chinese coolie, the visitor might imagine himself in Tokio. There is Japanese music and from the restaurants will be heard the Japanese students as they drink beer, feast and sing their songs that remind you of Japan and also of student songs in other parts of the world, Heidelberg not excluded. The Japanese public school on North Szechuen Road, which was completed about two years ago, was built with a capacity for fifteen hundred children. It is now said to have more than thirteen hundred. American and other non-Asiatic residents of Hongkew now find their house leases purchased at expiration, often when the expiration date is three years in the future, by Japanese. Hongkew Park, a recreation center—theoretically open to all nationals—is as truly a Japanese park as though it were located in Kioto. School children from the American school now find all of the play ground occupied by Japanese children. So the natural result is that Americans and other foreigners are quietly moving out of Hongkew

*From a brief historical account of Shanghai in the Encyclopaedia Sinica, published by Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.

to other parts of Shanghai, chiefly to the French Concession.

"Hongkew for the Japanese" was the rallying cry of the Japanese in the recent mob fight between the Chinese and Japanese in the "American Settlement." The Americans have never openly resented the "taking over" of *their* part of Shanghai by the Japanese. They are simply moving out, but with the thousands of Chinese who still live in its highways and byways and alleyways, it is another story. Since the beginning of the European War in 1914 the Foreign (British) police force in Shanghai has become depleted because of resignations of members of the force to go to France for a larger and more glorious police duty. Owing to their rapidly increasing numbers and interests, the Japanese asked the privilege of appointing members of the Municipal police force to fill the gap. It was finally granted by the Council and Consular body and the Japanese police were assigned to duty in Hongkew.

The person who visits Hongkew in the evening will find on one corner a Japanese policeman or soldier armed with a rifle and on the other corner, directly opposite, a Chinese policeman, similarly equipped. Then a little further out and on Chinese territory outside of the jurisdiction of the Settlement will be found Chinese soldiers also fully equipped for eventualities. The person who stops and observes these military gentlemen as they glance at each other across the street will notice that there isn't much of brotherly love and the future unity of nations in their glances. With the scenes thus set, here is an account of what took place in Hongkew last week. The following was written by a resident of Hongkew whose nationality is not American, Japanese, Chinese or British:

"The Chino-Japanese riot in the district of Hongkew in Shanghai which occurred on the night of the 19th instant and resulted in the death of two Japanese, one a constable and the other a shopkeeper, did not come as a surprise to those who have studied the Chino-Japanese situation in China. The riot was a sequal to the event of the 17th instant when a Chinese watchmaker accused two Japanese sailors of theft and their arrest by the Chinese police. The Japanese community took the arrest of the two sailors as an insult to their nation and in their turn insulted the Chinese constables on duty. In fact this event is only a remote cause of the unfortunate occurrence, the chief cause being the tension existing between the two communities on political grounds. The Chinese have been bitterly against the Japanese, who they say are devouring their country bit by bit.

On the night of the 19th instant the Chinese constables, apprehending a quarrel with the Japanese, demanded to be armed but their request was not granted. Soon after midnight the Chinese policemen encountered a number of Japanese near the Hongkew market and after exchanging a few hot words each group assaulted the other. It seems the Japanese were not armed and had not anticipated such a big riot. For more than an hour a free fight went on in which bamboo sticks, clubs and fire arms were used. Two Japanese were fatally wounded, five seriously wounded and six slightly wounded. Of the Chinese one was stabbed and a few slightly wounded. Many of the Japanese who were returning from the cinema had a very bad time in the riot. The Foreign police restored the peace.

The rowdy element among the Japanese was much excited and wished to create further trouble the next day but, thanks to the wise counsel of the saner Japanese, the catastrophe was avoided. It is believed that both the Japanese constable and the shopkeeper killed in the riot were innocent, and perhaps the constable died in the execution of his duty.

Although the riot has ended it cannot be said that the troubles may not be repeated. The Chinese feelings are still running high and the Japanese, who have ever been far from being friendly to the Chinese, are smarting under the beating inflicted on them by the Chinese policemen. The Chinese complain that the Japanese are driving them out of the field of business, labor and the market and treat them badly and that they can no longer submit to Japanese humiliation.

There is'nt much more to be told of the rioting except that after one full night of patrol duty on the part of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, the organization is still under orders to "stand by in readiness." There has been no further disorder, but it is easy to see that the feeling between the Chinese and Japanese is still tense, and anything may happen in the "hot weather period." In connection with the affair two newspaper comments are of interest. The first is from the *Shanghai Gazette*, the only Chinese owned newspaper in Shanghai that is printed in the English language:

Quiet, with deserted streets, and only the occasional tramp of the S. V. C. patrols breaking the stillness, Hongkew presented a strange contrast last night to the scenes of nights last week when the narrow, cobble-stoned roads were filled with surging, excited people.

Several hundred Japanese gathered at the Japanese Club at five o'clock and discussed the situation for four hours, the meeting terminating in the passing of a number of resolutions, the substance of which tend to confirm the demands of the Japanese as set forth in the *Shanghai Gazette* last Friday afternoon. The resolutions last night were said to be as follows:

"That a vote of confidence be tendered the Japanese Consul-General.

That a substantial increase be made in the number of Japanese policemen in Hongkew.

That Inspector Okuchi have full charge of the Japanese police."

To-day a translation from the Japanese press gave a version diametrically opposed to the above. The new version follows:

"1. That indemnity be paid by the Municipal Council for the Japanese killed and wounded in the riot.

2. That all Chinese policemen who participated in the disturbances be punished.

3. That in the future Chinese police will not be allowed to carry arms.

4. That more Japanese police be placed in Hongkew.

5. That the Japanese Consul-General be immediately dismissed."

The meeting, it is understood, was largely attended by Japanese merchants and a Japanese merchant presided. The Japanese Consular authorities expressed their opinion yesterday that the rioters belonged to a rowdy class, many of them not even being registered at the Japanese Consulate.

The other comment is from the *North China Daily News*, the premier British organ in China:

The rest of the story is mob spirit and, as we have said, hot weather excitability. The famous Chengchiatun affair in the summer of 1916 affords a very close parallel. That business led to an international dispute. There is no danger, we are glad to to think, of the Hongkew riots leading to a similar unfortunate outcome.

Throughout the whole affair, and even more importantly than the display of armed force, which at such moments is not necessarily an emollient, the attitude of the Japanese Consular authorities and leading business men has been a strong guarantee of security. The firm attitude adopted by Mr. Ariyoshi and the unsparing efforts of Mr. Ibukiyama to persuade his exited fellow-countrymen to a more reasonable frame of mind are deserving of high compliment, the more so that their conduct could not fail to bring upon them a considerable amount of odium among the irresponsible members of their community. It cannot be denied that the growth and increasing wealth of the Japanese colony in Shanghai has led, as always, to a certain influx of undesirable characters. The same sort of thing has been seen in the past in Manchuria and Tsingtao, and could be paralleled in the history of any nation. Against this, the overwhelming majority of Japanese in Shanghai are law-abiding people, led by men who appreciate as well as any other foreign resident the great principle, *omnia juncta in uno*. Least of all in these times of war, and the present disturbed state of China, is anything in the nature of a racial conflict to be wished for in Shanghai. That the Hongkew riots have occasioned much bitterness of feeling among all classes of Chinese in the Settlement is manifest, and the reaction of this feeling up-country might have most undesirable results. The occasion is one when leading Chinese business men may well be urged to use all their influence to discourage idle and mischievous rumors, so that an incident which all must regret may be as speedily forgotten as we trust it is effectually ended.

Full accounts of the Hongkew riots have of course been telegraphed to Japan and Japanese newspaper comments have not yet reached our attention. Judging by past experiences there will be many lurid remarks on the subjects of "anarchy and disorder in China" through which Japanese lives were lost and property destroyed. The REVIEW has devoted considerable space to this matter because it is our firm belief that there is something deeper involved in this matter than the dispute between a Japanese sailor and a Chinese watchmaker. We are also of the belief that this feeling of the Chinese business men and residents of Hongkew is a pretty good indication of the feelings of Chinese in general toward the Japanese who are flocking to this country in such numbers and who are bending every political, business and banking interest toward the subjugation of China before the end of the war and other nations are free to again turn their attention to this side of the world. The average Chinese has no objection to the Japanese business man who comes to China for legitimate business purposes. What they do object to is the attitude of the average Japanese toward the Chinese nation and toward the Chinese people, which is that of a ruler toward his subjects. The Japanese are always the loudest of Oriental peoples to cry against the so called "haughty" attitude of the white man, or at least a certain section of white men, toward people of other races but when it comes to dealing with the Chinese they outdo the worst white snob that ever lived. From the standpoint of political and business intrigue, Japan is now plying the same tactics in North China that resulted so successfully a few years ago in reducing Korea to the status of a subject nation. Another interesting point is that Japan is using the same men to do the work in China that she used in Korea. The average American or European in China will tell you that although the present Japanese pressure upon China is disconcerting, that "all will come out right at the end of the war;" that the world will not permit Japan to do in China what Germany did in Turkey, for instance, organize the army and navy and the resources and set the stage for a world conflict. While it is the firm belief of the REVIEW that the only thing that matters now is to carry on the war and defeat Germany, we can't help but feel that America, Great Britain and France should pay more attention to affairs in the Far East *now*. A little attention and a stronger policy *now* will simplify the Peace Conference and do much toward strengthening the growth of those democratic principles in the Far East for which blood and treasure are being expended in Europe.

J. B. P.

Is China Worth Helping?

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG.

"IS China worth helping?" Many thinking foreigners have been repeatedly asking themselves this question ever since the beginning of the present civil strife after her declaration of war against Germany and Austria-Hungary. The less sympathetic ones, to whom this question is put, merely reply: "I don't care to hear anything more about China. She is hopeless and doomed. As she cannot help herself, what can others do for her? Let her fate be decided by the foreign Powers. Under no circumstances will she be able to render any assistance to the Allies!"

Is this sweeping condemnation of China justifiable? Is it her fault in not being able to give active support to the Allied Powers? How can America and the Allies help her to re-establish order in her dominions and create an effective and strong government in Peking so that she can be useful to them? Growing dissatisfaction of foreign residents with the present chaotic state of affairs in China demands a fair and impartial consideration of these vital questions, the proper solution of which will give peace and prosperity to the nation and result in an increasing volume of foreign trade.

Despite the reckless borrowing of money from Japan and notwithstanding the heavy military expenditure every month, China, with an area of 4,277,170 square miles and a population estimated at 400,000,000, has a total debt of only about G. $1,100,000,000 or $2.64 per capita. This compares with debts of $17.50 per capita for Japan, $175 per capita and over before the present war, and as high as $300 per capita now among the older countries of Europe. Turkey, which was even in a much worse financial condition, has been so well reorganized by Germany since the War that she constitutes an active foe of the Allies. There is no reason what Germany has done in Turkey cannot be done by the Allies in China. Once this country is put on her feet, her immense resources and her man-power can be used for the Allied cause with telling effect. This opinion was expressed by several Chinese high officials whom I interviewed during the last few days.

It is admitted—even by the Prime Minister—that since her declaration of war against Germany last autumn China has contributed very little towards the ultimate defeat of the common foe. But is it her fault for this neglect of her duty as a member of the Allies? Intelligent Chinese lay the blame at the door of Japan, which sowed in their country the seeds of disorder and chaos, possibly for selfish reasons. At the time, for instance, when China was about to carry out the plan for sending an expedition to France for actual participation in the War, Japan stepped in and frustrated it, fearing that this would give China too strong a position at the Peace Conference. As a member of the Allies she could not openly oppose the despatch of Chinese troops to the Western front, but she did it in an indirect way. She sent her representative to tell Prime Minister Tuan Chi-jui, who is a simple-minded man, that "Before despatching Chinese troops abroad the first thing which China should do is to establish order in her own home. To do this means to conquer the South. We will assist you in this task of suppressing the disturbance by means of money and arms." The Chinese statesmen in power, considering this proposition a sound one, jumped at it at once. They were caught in the well-laid trap. The subsequent willingness of Japanese financiers to lend money to China for military purposes is only a part of the whole program to make her statesmen forget all about their obligation to the Allies. I am hesitating to attribute this unworthy motive to the Japanese Government, but the Japanese agents, who are regularly supplying war funds to the North as well as to the South in consideration of any kind of security, and in some cases without security, are known to be gratified at seeing leaders of this country continuing the fight amongst themselves. Through their intrigues, China has been literally torn asunder. Whether China is worthy of assistance under this distressing condition is for the Allies and America to say.

If America and the Allies are willing to help China and make her a positive factor in the Great War, they can render no better service than to induce the Japanese to stop the making of industrial loans to China for fighting purposes. A cursory review of the present civil trouble will clearly show that the regular supply of war funds by Japan to the Chinese Government and the Opposition has been accountable for its prolongation, and that the political situation is not so confusing as many believe if Japanese financial intervention could be withdrawn.

Lu Yung-ting, former Inspecting Commissioner of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, and Tang Chi-yao, former Military Governor of Yunnan, are recognized as two important Opposition leaders in the South. The former has been working for the control of Hunan, the gateway to Kwangtung and Kwangsi, which have already come under his influence, whilst the latter has been fighting for complete possession of Szechwan, a strategic point for her territory, Yunnan and Kweichow. On the other hand, the War Party under the leadership of Prime Minister Tuan has challenged them to prove that their strength matches with their ambition, believing

that it should rule China and had a special mission to perform. The two Southern leaders retorted thus: "No. We refuse to accept your theory of government, and we have our own interests to serve." Conflict of political interests between these two groups of leaders commenced. Out of it arises the legal question or the question whether it was right or constitutional for Peking to dissolve the Parliament last summer.

When the Parliament re-assembled last year after the death of the late President Yuan Shih-kai, its members, most of whom were impractical men and not accustomed to party discipline, discharged their duty by repeatedly impeaching high officials, and finally shelved the government bill proposing China's declaration of war against Germany as an expression of their opposition to the measure. Feeling that the Parliament had caused too much inconvenience to them the members of the War Party or the Military Governors of the loyal provinces forced President Li to order its dissolution. Owing to their opposition to the War Party, the Southern leaders declared this action as illegal and unconstitutional and demanded the cancellation of the order dissolving Parliament. What they really wanted is difficult to know.

The War Party considered these Southern leaders as their opponents and decided that they must be suppressed by force. Men like President Feng Kuo-chang, however, believed that it was possible to arrange a compromise with the so-called Constitutionists and settle all the legal points. A peace Cabinet was accordingly established to replace General Tuan's War Cabinet. It was under General Wang Shih-cheng, but as a result of its failure to bring about a compromise, it was overthrown in March last after an existence of four months. Following this, another war Cabinet under General Tuan was established, and is still in power to-day.

For the failure of several attempts to compose differences between the North and the South, Japanese money and arms have been responsible. Whenever the North or the South is ready to consider peace after having exhausted its financial resources and is unable to continue the fighting, some Japanese loan-makers offer to its leaders loans of their own accord. It goes without saying that such loans are invariably accepted, and thereby prolong the civil war. Such is a *resume* of China's internal trouble from its beginning to the present time.

Japan's promise to finance Peking for the suppression of the disturbance in the South at the time when China was ready to carry out the plan of sending an expedition to the Western front, in short fostered the ambition of the War Party to rule China and unify her, and sidetracked its leaders from actual participation in the European War. Consequently, the leaders of the War Party are cherishing the hope that the provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Kweichow and Szechwan can all be subjugated if they can borrow sufficient money from Japan with which to fight them. One loan after another has been made, but none of them is big enough for the conquest of the South. The South is cherishing the same hope that if Japanese bankers can give it another loan, it will be able to conquer the North, which is also being helped by Japan. Financial intervention on the part of that country has complicated the political situation. Is it then fair to denounce the Chinese as having indulged themselves in internal disturbance? The leaders in the North and the South would have become more reasonable and may have long ago composed their differences had they not been regularly supplied with war funds by Japan. The whole question of peace or chaos for China resolves itself into the question of whether Japanese loans can be stopped.

If Japan had observed the letter and spirit of the agreement of the First Reorganization Loan of 1913, the latter question would not have been asked here. The agreement provides that all the political loans must be secured from the Quintuple Group composed of four leading nations in Europe and Japan. As China is not efficient in managing her own financial affairs, this provision did her much good during the second and the third revolutions in 1913 and 1916 respectively, preventing as it does both the Government and the Opposition from borrowing money recklessly. Unhappily, since last August it was not observed by Japan, which has since that time lent to China nearly $100,000,000 under the disguise of industrial loans but in reality for war purposes. A class of thinking Chinese, who are helpless at present, express the hope that Great Britain and France, two of the five Powers participating in the First Reorganization loan, will insist upon the observance of this provision by Japan. When Japan ceases to supply the Government and the Opposition with war funds, China will be able to stop her own civil strife.

After the cessation of internal hostilities, the question of how China can have a stable and efficient government so that the Allies can utilize her resources and her man-power to defeat the common enemy, Germany, will come up for consideration. Intelligent Chinese are now awakened to the realization of the value of foreign cooperation in making their government stable. They used to oppose such cooperation, but they have reversed their opinion, seeing that the Salt Administration under the efficient management of Sir Richard Dane has been so successful. Foreign assistance will therefore be found indispensible in rehabilitating China's finance.

The question of a stable and efficient government is wholly a financial one which resolves itself into the question of military expenditures.

According to the present estimate, China needs $12,000,000 or $13,000,000 a month for running expenses, and this does not include the military or other expenditures in the provinces. Of this sum, only $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 are expended for purposes other than military, and the balance or nearly $10,000,000 are monthly used for the maintenance of armies to fight the South. When the fighting ceases the question of disbanding soldiers should be immediately dealt with with a view to stopping the enormous expenditure. If it can be solved with financial assistance from the Allied countries and if they will really see to it that the soldiers are actually disbanded, the now powerful Tuchuns or Military Governors can be reduced to a negligible factor, and the separation of the civil government from the military one can be easily secured in the different provinces. This will pave the way for the ushering in of a prosperous era, beneficial both to China and the Allied Powers.

After the solution of the question of military expenditures, it is not difficult for the Central Government to make both ends meet. By the postponement of the Boxer Indemnity, China increases her revenue by $12,000,000 annually, at least for the next five years. Another new source of revenue is from the revision of the Customs tariff, which, when completed, will give an additional $10,000,000 a year to the country. Much can also be expected from the reform of the land tax.

It naturally follows that the question of how to give work to millions of the people will have to be considered. The reason why there are so many "*tufeis*" (bandits) and soldiers in the country is their inability to make a living in any other manner on account of the unfavorable economic condition. They constitute the real source of trouble. In the last days of the Manchu Dynasty, the Powers obtained from China a big sum of money as Boxer indemnities, and she was thus left without money for the development of her commerce and industry, which undoubtedly is the best means to provide the teeming millions with work and remove the source of perpetual trouble. The Allies can now render to China no better service, according to thinking Chinese, than the giving up of the unpaid indemnity under the condition that this money should be used for the development of her industries under foreign supervision and with due regard for her national pride. Should they decline to assist to such an extent, they would find it profitable to invest the money in some joint industrial undertaking in China. The disbandment of troops is a negative policy whilst the investment of the Boxer Indemnity by the Powers concerned in industries in China jointly is a positive one.

The re-establishment of a strong and stable government in Peking also involves a consideration of such questions as currency reform and popular education, which is necessary for the success of a democratic institution. All the intelligent Chinese, I repeat, welcome foreign cooperation in the solution of all these questions, but not foreign control of their affairs, which will injure their national pride.

The Chinese people have not forgotten the proverb: "Heaven helps those who help themselves," but they doubt that it also applies to a country like theirs, which is constantly confronted with intervention from Japan in the form of loans for military purposes made to their leaders. If this foreign intervention is eliminated and if the Allies would judiciously give to China some financial assistance in order to set her on her own feet and leave all the other questions concerning her for settlement at the Peace Conference, there is no reason on earth why she should not be able to set her own house in order. On the contrary, she will prove herself to be of great assistance to the Allies. China is certainly worth helping!

Peking, July 20, 1918.

What the Rest of Asia Thinks of Japan

BY H. P. SHASTRI

IF loss of reputation and the good will of others counts for anything, then Japan is decidedly a loser. The Chinese, who look upon Japan with grave suspicion, have no real respect or good will for her. While deploring the irresponsible attitude of their own unconstitutional government at Peking, the Chinese regard Japan as a standing peril. Though the patriotic Chinese is handicapped at present and can do little to save his country, there is a genuine fire burning in his heart which must find outlet some day or other. Korea, India and the Philippines are neither Japan's friends nor her admirers. The Afghan, the Persian, the Arab and the Turk do not know much about Japan, still it is quite certain that they cannot befriend Japan because she is not a Mahommedan country. She is a "Kafir" in their eyes and as such not worthy of respect or affection. The Mahommedan psychology is very mysterious. In order to popularise Germany among the Mahommedans of the world the young Turks have declared that Kaiser William has accepted Islam and is fighting for Islam. Thousands of pamphlets containing the Kaiser's pictures in Mahommedan dress have been distributed broadcast among

the Mahommedans to deceive them. Still the Pathans of Cabul look upon the Kaiser as a "Kafir" (infidel) and refuse to take up arms for him. It is therefore certain that Japan can never win the affection or good will of the Mahommedans who are still steeped in ignorance and prejudice.

The Hindu is very orthodox on food questions and anybody who kills the cow or eats beef cannot be truly loved by him. In spite of their 600 years' stay in India the Mahommedans have not been able to earn the good will of the Hindu on account of the cow-question. Strange as it may seem to an outsider, the Hindu will not consider the Japanese any better than Mahommedans when he knows that beef forms the staple food of the Japanese. To illustrate the force of the cow-question among the Hindus, it is sufficient to mention that only last year there was such a big rising in northern India caused by the cow-question that hundreds of Mahommedan villages were devastated and a number of Mahommedans killed.

It seems that Japan is not in the good books of the Siberians too, who emphatically object to exclusively Japanese intervention in their country.

I have not exaggerated the facts at all but have told the truth in quite unsensational language so that Japan may understand what Asia feels for her. The Japanese journals every month publish long articles on "Pan Asianism," "New Asianism" and "Asia for Asiatics," anouncing to the world that Japan thinks it her duty to liberate Asia and make the lands of Confucius, the Buddha, Zarthustra Mahomet, and Christ free and strong, bathing in the sunshine of peace, prosperity and might. But Asia does not take these assertions on their face value and believes that Japan has some underlying selfish motive in assuming the *role* of the saviour of Asia. They say that deeds are infinitely more eloquent than words; the Japanese words are sweet and his promises are full of rhetoric; but his actions are quite different. Is Japan saving China, who has taught her civilization, art and religion? If to buy her bit by bit of an irresponsible government, to extend her own influence from province to province and to threaten the open door policy is to save China, then the physician who kills his patient by administering slow poison may also be said to be saving him. This is what the Chinese say.

Now let us see what the West thinks about the Japanese. Whatever might have been the opinion of the West about Japan in the past, at present it does not seem to be flattering to Japan. Recently I have read a number of newly published books on the Far East which I have received for review. I was surprised to find out that, excepting one, all these books paint Japan in colors not at all pleasing to our eyes. Even the Jews, who are agitating for the establishment of a Jewish Kingdom in Palestine, impress that to minimise the peril of Japan to Asia there must be a Jewish Kingdom on the western corner of Asia. B. L. Putnam Weale's book entitled "The Fight for the Republic in China," published this year, McCormick's "Menace of Japan," Mr. Pooley's "Japan at the Cross Roads," and the "Eclipse of Russia," among other books, contain facts illustrating the Japanese policy and activities in Manchuria and North China. Any impartial reader of this mass of literature published recently cannot remain so friendly to Japan. The reader cannot but come to the conclusion that the Japanese wherever he goes carries with him an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust.

The world outside knows little of what is actually going on in Korea. The official reports and the Japanese who know assure us that Korea is improving considerably under Japan and, judging from the state of anarchy prevailing in Korea before the Japanese occupation, I think Korea should feel grateful to Japan for peace, security and numerous other advantages given to her by Japan. But the young Koreans, breathing in the free atmosphere of the United States and Hawaii, are quite dissatisfied with the Japanese rule. They state that whatever has been done in Korea it is all to the benefit of Japan.

All these facts go to prove that Japan is losing fast the favor of the world and perhaps no one is more grieved at this sad situation than myself. I have a direct experience of the heart of Japan and I know full well that the real Japan is far from what she is depicted to be. There is spirituality, moral beauty, true affection, hospitality and trustworthiness in Japan. Perhaps in no country in the world is it so convenient and safe for an Asiatic to live in as in Japan. That land is free from color prejudice and to see and talk with a real Japanese is to love him. The true Japanese is neither aggressive nor proud. He is not expressive but impressive. He is a good friend and a faithful servant.

Then why this world-wide misunderstanding? Who is responsible for this growing distrust and loss of moral prestige? What clouds hide the full moon of Japan? The explanation is not far to seek. The true Japan finds no expression because the government of the country is monopolised by the militarists and the people find no place in the constitution of Japan. It is the want of democracy in Japan which is responsible for this situation. If the Japanese were self-governing, the world to-day would have been filled with the perfume of their high spiritual character. The people of Japan have

great sympathy and respect for China and if they had had a hand in shaping the foreign policy of their government, China would not have suffered at their hands. There is a large number of people in Japan who are anxious to see their government democratized, but the militarist discourages them and labels their thought as "dangerous thought." Another cause of this adverse Japanese situation in the world is a section of the young Japan who, following in the footsteps of their military leaders, have a dream of a greater Japan embracing the whole of Asia.

They are very loud in their exclamations and are never weary of proclaiming the independence of Asia. Such phrases as "Pan-Asianism" and "New Asianism" have been coined by them. Nobody would respect Pan-Asianism or an independent Asia more than myself if the doctrine is sincerely preached and faithfully practised.

Here is a typical instance of "Pan-Asianism." Mr. Kotera, who is a member of the Japanese Diet, has recently written a book entitled "Pan Asianism," which has been published in Japan and a Chinese translation of the same is on sale in China. It is a voluminous book containing vast information. In this remarkable book the author "sets forth the principal that with Japan as the leader of the Mongolian race, all the countries of the race should be delivered from the control of any other race and thus united should hold fast to, or be entirely guided by, the civilization of Japan." In a long chapter Kotera discusses the present condition in China and comes to the conclusion that neither monarchy nor democracy suits China and it is hopeless for the Chinese themselves to become organized. But, if neither democracy nor monarchy suits the Chinese and they are utterly incapable of reconstructing their own country, what should they do in such a helpless situation? Kotera advises: "You Chinese, put every confidence in the Japanese! Trust them! Rely upon them. They come from the same Mongolian race as you, and they as well as you have been considered by the White people as the ones who would fight against them in the final clash between the white and yellow races." Kotera further advises the Chinese to freely employ Japanese advisers in the field of finance, army, police, education, etc., and that the 5th group of the Twenty-one demands made by Okuma in 1915 should be conceded by China without any hesitation. Now readers can see plainly what Japanese Pan-Asianism means. The gist of Kotera's arguments is that China should willingly become a dependency of Japan as that is the only way of her salvation.

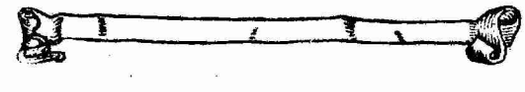
If these ambitious patriots of Japan are really sincere in their assertions of friendship to Asia, they should earn the good will of Asiatics by doing good to them. India is ravaged by plague. Let the Japanese send a strong medical mission to treat the sick and combat the epidemic. Let them start technical and industrial schools in China and India and provide asylums for the blind and the crippled. By such acts they can impress the people, and not by diplomatic strokes designed to rob people of their liberty and valuable possessions. China cannot remain in disorder for ever. When she is fully reorganized she will not forget the high-handedness of the Japanese militarists, and what the small Baltic States did to Turkey after a long period of Turkish humiliation and oppression the same may one day be done by China to those who maltreat her now.

To remove the great misunderstanding prevailing about Japan, the real Japan must come to power. The future politicians must be educated on perfectly democratic lines and the Shinto teaching, which swells the head of the Japanese child by telling him that he is a god and Japan is the sacred land of the gods, must be abolished. Under the present system many Goethes, Nicherons, Pitts, Lincolns and Shaukers die unknown in Japan and only a Katsura, Kodama or a Yamagata becomes famous. It will be a blessed day for Asia, nay for the world, when the sun of true Japan, rending asunder the clouds of militarism, false patriotism and hypocracy, shines in full splendor. Then the world will worship the rising sun.

Japan is like a bewitchingly beautiful damsel who can attract the eyes of the world and whose looks can give solace to any weary and disappointed heart, but the dirty veil of militarism hiding her face not only conceals her charms but gives quite a contrary impression to the spectator. Finding fault with Japan will not mend matters. Let us all endeavor to educate her sons and particularly her young daughters, who are so promising and good-hearted in the principles of democracy. By doing so we shall be doing a signal service to humanity at large. We must not forget that the jewel which is fit to adorn a crown must not be left in the street.

Japan can redeem much by intervening jointly with the Allies with pure and honest motives in Siberia. Sometimes a single meritorious deed can change the unpleasant past into oblivion and here is a chance for Japan to earn the good will of the civilized world by helping the unfortunate Russians. She must adhere to her promise of returning Tsingtao to China or be prepared to forfeit the confidence of Asia for good.

Shanghai, July 22, 1918.



Business Men Must Learn Chinese Language

BY W. B. PETTUS

THE Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai has been quoted as saying: "If we Chinese merchants were to go to England to establish a concern without the knowledge of the English language, and engage some of your countrymen as compradores and shroffs to carry on all the business, is it likely that the business would be prosperous?

"British merchants generally employ Chinese compradores in dealng with Chinese merchants. As no compradore knows everything is it possible that they should be familiar with all kinds of goods? Furthermore, those of us Chinese merchants who have great capital and who are well versed in a certain line of business generally hold positions of great responsibility. Such men generally have no spare time to be compradores and so do not have direct dealings with the British merchants. The sale of goods is generally done through the medium of agents. Most of the old Chinese merchants do not know English, while your Chinese compradores are not likely to be good linguists, and thus our views can hardly be fully explained to your merchants."

In an address to the North China Union Language School, Sir John Jordan, British Minister, expressed his opinion on the matter of language study as follows:

"Until comparatively recent times a knowledge of Chinese was confined to the consular services and missionaries. It was not a study which found much favor with the outside public of the Treaty Ports and Chinese scholar was as often as not a synonym for a crank or a lunatic. The foreign merchant lived his own life and was quite content with his own little world, with his race course and his club, while his wife found her time occupied with tennis and afternoon tea parties. For all the knowledge of Chinese they acquired they might have been thousands of miles away from China. Missionaries, on the other hand, obtained the right of residence in the interior, and to them we owe a very great deal of the knowledge of the Chinese language which is being spread so rapidly nowadays by such institutions as the Union Language School. In the old days the merchant and the missionary were far apart and there was very little communication between them. It is greatly to the advantage of all of us that this state of affairs is fast disappearing. Railways too have brought increased means of communication, trade has been obliged to seek new outlets. Cities like Changsha for instance, which were once hermetically sealed to the foreigner, are now thriving with business from abroad.

"The merchant now finds it as necessary to know Chinese as the missionary. There must be hundreds of young Americans and Englishmen scattered over the country pushing the trade of such immense concerns as the British-American Tobacco Co., the Standard Oil, the Asiatic Petroleum Co., and, believe me, the time is not far distant when the foreign merchant will be found in every important center in China. Young men now realize that a knowledge of the language of the country is a valuable asset which will become more valuable as time goes on. In a few years foreign firms when advertising for assistants will stipulate for a knowledge of Chinese as a necessary qualification."

In a bi-lingual business the man who speaks both languages really makes the decision—in other words, the principals are at the mercy of the interpreter. The foreign business man who can speak Chinese is worth more to his firm than the man who has to work entirely through interpreters.

Many firms have secured British and American representatives who can speak Chinese because they have been given opportunity to learn the language in connection with consular, customs or missionary service, but the supply from such sources who are available for business houses is entirely too small and if the British and American firms are not to lose out in competition with the representatives of other nations, a stronger policy in regard to the study of the language must be adopted.

There is no large future in China for firms which do not give adequate facilities to the members of their staffs to learn the language. Business houses, Legations, Missions and Government Services have been experimenting with this problem for several decades and have acquired a fund of experience which makes it possible to draw up a policy which will guarantee success.

Experiments have shown that the methods of language study which succeed in Europe are equally applicable in the study of Chinese. Unfortunately the average American or British young man has had no experience in learning to speak a foreign language, and learning to speak is more important than learning to read, write, translate—though these of course have their value. The experience which the average young man has had in working on Latin and Greek, and even in most cases on the modern languages, may be well described as a careful course of training, scientifically planned to unfit him for learning a language.

The question as to whether one will learn to speak a language depends less on the so-called "natural ability" than it does on the adoption of the right methods of teaching, and these are known and can be learned by all. Chinese teachers have been trained to use these methods

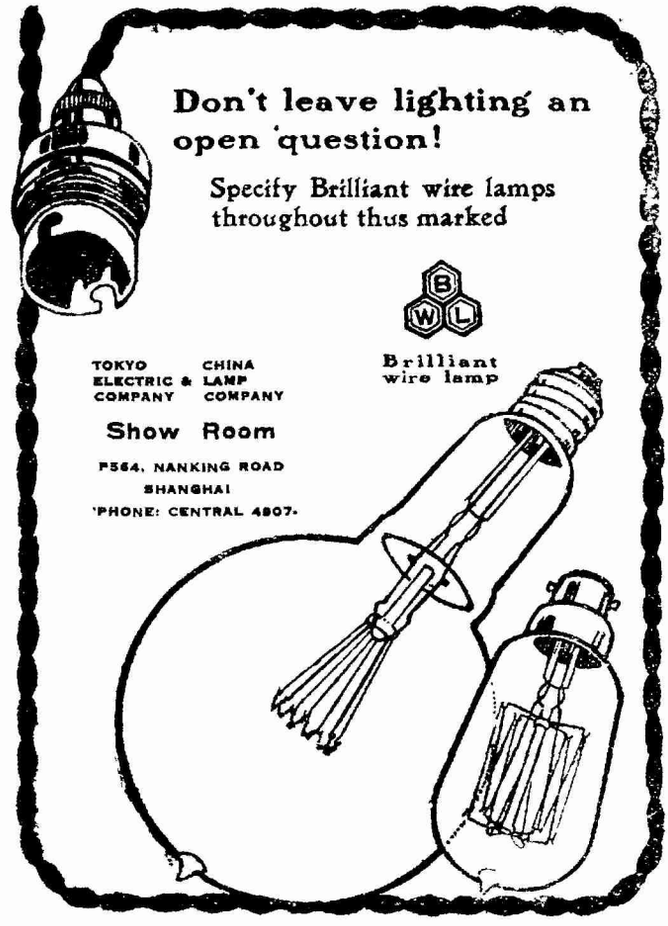
to carry responsibility, taking all the initiative and directing the student in his study. Formerly the general opinion among foreigners was that if a person was not insane when he began the study of Chinese he would become so as a result of the study. There are many in China who undertook at one time to study the language, but finding that their so-called teacher knew nothing about teaching, and that they did not know enough to direct the teacher in his work, they gave up the attempt in disgust. All this is changed now, and the language can be studied under conditions which are as favorable as those under which one learns to speak European languages.

There have been four stages of development in the study of the language by foreigners in China.

1. At the commencement the seniors planned no fixed course of study for their juniors and consequently some studied and some did not.

2. Courses of study were prepared and periodical examinations were required more or less regularly. The students were told to prepare certain material, were given only indefinite directions as to what would be regarded as mastery with the result that many students studied Chinese as they had studied Latin. They only learned to read and translate, often failing to proceed to conversation. Little help was given to the student, and often the teacher had no idea of the standard of efficiency to be attained. Some good sinologues were produced by this method, but it wasted much time and resulted in too high a percentage of failures. The solution of the problem is not in the preparation of proper text-books, nor in the selection of the best of those already prepared—though this should not be neglected—but in securing suitable teachers.

3. It was decided that the old style Chinese teacher when left to himself was not a success and Language Schools with foreign teachers were established. These provided classes which newcomers could attend. Class competition proves stimulating, and once or twice a week the student's work was checked. These classes have been usually conducted in English by foreigners, who, even when they have been excellent masters of it, lectured about the language but seldom in it. Furthermore, though the teachers were more carefully selected, they were often given little or no training and the work done by the student apart from the class hour was directed by himself, and not by the private Chinese teachers, who were employed and paid by the students. Practically none of the classes were supervised by Chinese teachers; often the class was conducted by the foreigner with no Chinese teacher present. In some of these schools reading and translating have been the principal work, and conversation, which should be the very center and foundation of all study, has been more or less of a side issue.



4. At least two of the Language Schools in China, those in Nanking and Peking, have greatly increased the efficiency of their work by taking entire charge of the study time of their students, furnishing them with trained private teachers who direct their work. The best of the Chinese teachers have been trained to teach the classes and the best part of the time and energy of the head of the School, who in each case is a foreigner who has made a study of the science of linguistics and who has visited many other Language Schools, is given not to the students about the Chinese language, but to training and supervising the Chinese teachers. Experience has proved that the Chinese can be trained to teach, and since their knowledge of the idiom, and their pronunciation, accent and tones, are naturally superior to the best of foreigners they can do work both as individual teachers and in leading groups much more efficiently. Furthermore, where the teachers have been trained to teach, and know how to make use of pictures, objects and acting, they teach effectively without the use of English, so that the students get sixty minutes in every hour. Very little time is thus taken up with explanations. The supply of teachers is unlimited, and the groups of students can be made as small as desired, and as a result, class conversations is feasible. For efficiency and economy

no better plan has yet been devised. Conversation is made the principal factor, the students learning by listening and talking. They soon learn to think in Chinese and conversational mastery is followed up and strengthened by learning to read, and later to write, the material which they have first been taught to use orally.

Both of these schools provide for two plans of study. One for those who give their entire time to the study of the language; the second for those who are able to devote only an hour or two a day to this work. In the latter case, the students come to the School twice a week for class work and personal teachers are sent to their homes or offices for an hour a day.

Provision should be made in all the large ports for classes for both British and American business men. There is every reason why these should be combined. Experience has shown that the young men should in the beginning work under a foreign director, that the actual teaching should be done by Chinese who have been trained for this work, and who are employed and controlled by the School and not by the student. Many young men, however, are being sent to the smaller outports, or into the country soon after they arrive. It is true that the firms usually pay for a teacher, but a teacher who does not know how to teach, working with a student who does not know how to study, cannot produce good results. Why should not the firms follow the example of the Government Services, Legations and Missions in sending their men to Peking or Nanking School for say six months, where they will work under the best of conditions, and then send them to their ports with a trained teacher from one of the Language Schools? Such a stay in one of the Language Schools would not only provide a good working vocabulary and a knowledge of how to learn more of the language, but would be a time of training in "things Chinese" which would make the young men permantly more valuable to their firms.—*American News Bulletin, Peking.*

The Place of Personal Initiative in Social Work

The following are extracts from an address delivered before the Returned Students Conference in Peking by John Stewart Burgess, M. A.

WE ought first to make a rough distinction between social work carried on as an established Government function, and social work brought about by the private promotion or agitation of individuals or societies. There is opportunity for personal initiative in both classes of social work but obviously more in the latter than in the former. Even in such a highly bureaucratic form of social work as the remarkably effective German system of poor relief the whole success depends upon the initative, ingenuity and devotion of unpaid individuals. Without a high sense of individual responsibility to the public good, such a system would be a complete failure.

My thesis is that in starting effective social work in any country and in the bringing of the Government eventually to take upon itself new social functions, personal promotion and initiation largely expressed through carefully worked out concrete demonstrations are necessary.

In studying the history of social reform the method by which great advances have been made in any particular field are almost tiresome in their sameness. First some one gets a new vision and starts to work for its realization, persecution or ridicule usually follow, a successful concrete demonstration is made, and then general acceptance and legal action in the desired direction follows—often, unfortunately, after the death of the demonstrator!

In promoting some social reforms, concrete demonstrations are obviously impossible, for until public opinion has been aroused—for example, the desirability of woman's suffrage—initial agitation and publicity are the only means possible of bringing about the desired end.

One is not surprised that when Li Hung-chang was asked, after his trip to America, what impressed him most, he replied, "The kind lady in the big house," referring to Miss Addams of Hull House. Out of the settlement movement in the last few years has grown the Community Center movement, headed by John Collier of New York, which is endeavoring to promote continuous educational and recreational use of the school plant by all members of the community. This, in turn, is resulting in municipal legislation for the appointment of a new staff of teachers paid from public funds, to take charge of this new popular recreation and education conducted in the afternoon and evening in the public schools.

This entire movement for social welfare and improvement of the working classes has "depended entirely on the personal initiation and finance of small groups of devoted enthusiasts." It will doubtless not be many years before every school house in America is virtually a social settlement, conducted on Government funds for the education and recreation aud general improvement of the people!

If one studies the successful work of the vice commissions of New York and Chicago, one realizes how invaluable was the long and exhaustive study of the facts that preceded any attempt at action. The remarkably successful result of "The Chicago City Club's" work are due in large measure to the fact that before any reform measure is advocated a most careful and scientific investigation of the condition to be reformed is first made.

Even if vast reform movements could be started in China, even if the Government were anxious for such changes—what body of men, or political party, have investigated conditions sufficiently to have a sane program of social reconstruction (based on fact not on theory) ready to submit. One looks in vain for any large body of accumulated social and economic data from which to construct a progressive program of political action.

Now is the time of times to study the facts and work out a program, even if such a program cannot immediately be put into execution. Let us see some real scientific work done in investigating the guilds, the modern industry of China, village organization and

life, the educational situation, vital statistics, city government in China, etc., etc.

We must all admit, I think, that social service of far reaching significance can be performed now in China by those who will pay the price of unselfish and difficult endeavor. But I am told that returned students are not interested in these questions. I am asked what are the rewards of such labor? What will one "get out of it?" If get and not give is the main motive in such services I am afraid he won't "get" much. If "give" and "serve" are the real motives of such work he will get three of the greatest boons of life.

First, *human fellowship* of the deepest kind, both with those who cooperate in the common task and with those who are aided by it. Nothing draws hearts so close together and deepens fellowship as much as common service for an unselfish end.

Second, *intellectual satisfaction.* Far more intricate and complicated than the mysteries of Latin, Greek or Mathematics are the fascinating and illusive problems of human life and social organization. The war has made us doubt the validity of the legalistic political science and the competitive economic theory of an outworn age and we are needing new thinkers who will socialize and humanize political economic science to meet the new needs of a new age. Those who do social work, not those who merely philosophize in their comfortable professional chair, will blaze the path.

Finally, there is no joy comparable to that of *creative endeavor.* The architect's joy in seeing the product of his own imagination take visible form, the master of finance's joy in seeing the great railroad system organized and developed, a child of his own creative imagination, is not comparable to the joy of the servant of mankind who sees the corporate life of a city or a town in a nation transformed after the manner of his own vision.

Notes from Peking

Dr. C. D. Tenney, Chinese Secretary to the American Legation here in Peking, and Mrs. Tenney returned from Peitaiho on Thursday afternoon.

***

Mrs. J. V. A. MacMurray, of the American Legation, who arrived in Peking from Tokio on July 10, went to Peitaiho on Wednesday evening for a month.

***

E. B. Price, Assistant Chinese Secretary of the American Legation, will go to Peitaiho for a week or so to-morrow.

***

The team of the Meiji University from Japan will come to Peking some time next week to play a series of three games. Whilst in Tientsin, it defeated the American Marine team 11—4; lost to the 15th American infantry 7—5; lost to the United States 9th Cavalry from the Philippines 9—3; lost to the Tientsin civilian team 7—1; and won a game from the Japanese civilians in Tientsin. The 9th Cavalry team from the Philippines will be the champions in the Far East, and can barely be defeated only by a combination of a team formed of pickets from the army teams in Manila. It will return to the Philippines some time this month, after having had a walk-away in the championship series held in Tientsin from July 7 to 18.

***

The American Marines in Peking are expecting to commence work on the construction of modern new barracks early in August. The new barracks were planned last year, but the fund was not available until recently. Proposals for bids for their construction are out, but the contracts have not yet been awarded. These new barracks will increase the comfort of the command as they will contain living quarters for the guard, canteen, library, amusement halls and possibly bowling alleys.

***

The American Marine guard is following the usual summer routine and exercises, such as ten day practice marches by companies. The 38th Company left Peking on Sunday, July 14, for the Great Wall by marching and is expected to be back shortly. The fall target season for the American marines will also commence in a few days.

***

Several changes have been made in the personnel of the American guard, due to promotion. Marine Gunman R. B. Dwyer has been appointed a Second-Lieutenant, M. C. R. for duty at Peking; and First Sergeant F. T. Brown has been appointed Sergeant-Major of the Post also at Peking.

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Lieutenant H. Leland, of the American Marine, left for America on Saturday last for service in the States.

* * *

The Belgian Minister, M. Distree, has arrived in Peking.

* * *

His Excellency B. de Freitas, the Portuguese Minister, left for Peitaiho on Wednesday evening for his summer vacation.

* * *

The Railway Traffic Conference was closed on July 15. A farewell banquet was given to the visiting railway directors and traffic managers who attended the conference. The Minister and Vice-Minister of Comunications were the hosts.

* * *

The notes of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications have been further depreciated. They are now worth less than 58, namely 58 cents for one dollar note. The carrying out of the arrangement on July 10 to accept silver dollars for freight is responsible for this further depreciation of note value. It is believed in banking circles that unless another loan for the restoration of the value of depreciated notes to above 60 is made, there is no prospect of the notes rising in value.

* * *

The Cabinet has issued a circular telegram to the Military and Civil Governors of the different provinces and other provincial officials instructing them to watch carefully the new development among the Russians, who have organized provisional governments and appointed consuls to proceed to China. As these provisional governments have not yet been recognized by the Allied Powers, all the provincial officials are instructed not to receive them nor to allow them to establish consulates in Chinese territory.

* * *

The Central Government has received a telegram from General Lu Yung-ting, the Southern inspecting commissioner of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, leader of the South in opposition to Peking, offering peace and setting forth peace terms.

* * *

According to the vernacular papers, the Government was surprised at receiving from the province of Chekiang $100,000 as its quota. Such provincial quotas have recently stopped on account of the lack of money for expenditures in the provinces.

* * *

Hsiung Hsi-ling, Director-General of Flood Relief and Conservancy, and president of the Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihli, has asked the President for ten days leave of absence on account of his indisposition through over work.

* * *

The two members of the Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihli returned to Tientsin on Friday last after having visited Niu Mu Tun, where a cutting will be made to facilitate the flow of water. They were Yang Pao-ling, and H. van der Veen, two river conservancy experts.

* * *

The Engineer of the Russian Municipal Council at Tientsin has resigned and has returned to his former important appointment at Harbin. Though Mr. Jdanoff was at Tientsin for only a comparatively short time, he has rendered valuable services to the Municipality.

* * *

Protests have been made to the Chinese Government concerning the extension of the Nanchang-Kiukiang Railway to Fukien by the Japanese in which British interests are concerned in so far as it is within the so-called sphere of influence that they considered they had a prior right of operating it.

*

The Government has received a representation from the Japanese Government asking for the modification of the Chinese mining regulations, which prohibit foreigners to exploit Chinese mines. Unless the mining regulations are altered, a number of mining concessions, which the Japanese have recently wrested from the Chinese, are valueless.

* * *

Two Germans named Walter Rohr and Otto Telke, who are alleged to be involved in the forgery of passports, were brought down from Harbin, where they were taken into custody by the Chinese Customs officials, to Tientsin on July 17. Chief Inspector Cruickshank was in charge of the men. They will be taken to Shanghai shortly.

* * *

A special office will not be established by the Labor Emigration Bureau of the Cabinet to inquire into numerous losses sustained by the Chinese who are residing in foreign countries on account of the War.

* * *

General Feng Yu-hsiang, Commander of the 16th Mixed Brigade fighting in Hunan, has issued a statement declaring the report that he has severed his connection with the Government to be untrue. He assures the Government of his loyalty.

* * *

Dr. E. H. Hume, Dean of the Medical Department of Yale College, Changsha, who has done much for the people in Hunan, who have been rendered homeless and poverty-stricken by both the Government soldiers and the southern soldiers in the civil strife, visited Peking and Tientsin during the last fortnight, and returned to Honan on July 17 by way of Hankow, where he will likely stop for a few days.

* * *

Chu Hsien-wen, Chief Justice of the High Court, who has been lately transferred from Kiangsi to Peking, has assumed his office.

* * *

A strong movement is afoot to oppose the Kirin forest loan of Yen 30,000,000. The order of the Military Governor of that province to fire upon a delegation of representatives who were waiting upon him last week, has incensed the people in general.

Mass meetings have been held in Peking and Kirin for the devising of means to cancel the loan.

***

Telegrams were exchanged between President Feng Kuo-chang and President Wilson on the occasion of Independence Day, the Fourth of July. They read: President Feng's message—"On this happy occasion of the Anniversary of the Independence Day, I, on behalf of my Government and people of China, offer Your Excellency my warmest congratulations and sincerely hope that the United States Army now engaged in the war may soon achieve a glorious victory. I take this opportunity to wish Your Excellency the best of health." President Wilson's reply—"I accept on behalf of the people of America your congratulations so expressive of the good will the people of China feel for the people of the United States and so warmly reciprocated here. The Anniversary of our Independence Day is dear to us and full of meaning for mankind. Our armies are engaged in the struggle to perpetuate its universal enjoyment and to maintain in the world the right of peoples to decide their own destinies unhampered by the wrongful exercise of power. They will achieve a glorious victory and the people and the Government of China will rejoice with us in the realization that there has been eliminated from the world an element full of danger to the enjoyment of individual rights and national existence. I thank you for Your Excellency's personal expressions and send you my warmest greetings."

***

Telegrams were also exchanged between President Feng and King George on the occasion of the royal silver wedding of the latter on July 6. In his message to King George, President Feng wished King George and the Queen continued happiness and long life to enjoy the fruits of victory "which will surely result from the unselfish sacrifice and splendid gallantry of Your Majesty's armies and navy."

***

Lou Cheng-hsiang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is now spending his summer holidays at Peitaiho, contemplates resignation. He told his friends that he would like to be sent out to a foreign country as Minister. Belief is expressed in official circles that if he is determined to resign, he may be given the post of Minister to Switzerland.

***

General Aoki, Military Adviser to the President, has arrived in Peking after a brief trip to Japan.

***

The total surplus of the Salt Revenue for June is $3,140,000 and the Ministry of Finance has applied for the release of the fund.

***

Sir John Jordan, the British Minister and doyen of the Diplomatic Body in Peking, has received a telegram signed by no less than 15 delegates of the various provincial assemblies, who have vainly attempted to meet in Nanking, stating that the Chinese citizens will disclaim responsibility for loans made to the Peking gang without the formal approval of Parliament

Peking, July 20, 1918.

Who's Who in China

President Feng Kuo-chang.

President Feng Kuo-chang, who is the most hopeful candidate for the presidency at the election in September, only next to Hsu Shih-chang, was born in the province of Chihli, and is over fifty years of age. He studied in a military college in Tientsin when he was a young man.

When the late President Yuan Shih-kai trained new troops along modern lines at Shiao Chan after the Boxer rising, President Feng was one of his three able assistants, the other two being General Wang Shih-cheng, former Prime Minister, and Prime Minister Tuan Chi-jui. He received much of his military experience from Yuan Shih-kai, whose ability he highly respected.

In January of 1906, President or General Feng was appointed Director of the Noble's College with the rank of Deputy Lieutenant-General. Six months later he was promoted to be Director of the Military Council in the Board of War when his patron, Yuan Shih-kai, was all powerful. In August of 1909, General Feng was appointed a Director-in-chief of the General Staff.

During the first revolution, General Feng achieved much merit by defeating in several engagements the independent forces. In command of the first Imperial Army at Wuchang, he succeeded in recapturing Hanyang, a strategic position, from the revolutionists on November 27, 1911, a memorable day for himself For this victory he was rewarded by the Manchu Court and given the rank of Baron of the 2nd Class. Subsequently, General Feng was recalled to Peking, and was nominated Commandant of the Imperial Guard in place of Prince Tsai Tao, which was considered a high promotion.

In December of 1911, General Feng was sent to Chahar as Lieutenant-Governor of the Special Administrative Area. Upon the establishment of the Republic, he was recalled to Peking and appointed Chief of the President's Military Council. Later he was given the

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position of Tutuh (Military Governor) of the province of Chihli. This appointment was gazetted on September 11, 1912, together with an order to retain the post of Commandant of the Gendarmerie or the Imperial Guard. On July 23, 1913, General Feng was appointed Commissioner of Pacification in Central China. Whilst holding this office, he participated in suppressing the second revolution, which lasted from July to August, and was present at the recapture of Nanking from the southern forces under the command of General Wang Hsin, one of the most well-known revolutionary leaders at the time. After the suppression of the revolution, General Feng was appointed Military Governor of Kiangsu, with headquarters at Nanking. In 1914 he was given the rank of Field-Marshal. Later he acted as Chief of the General Staff during his visit to Peking. In December of 1915 he was created Duke of the First Order by the late President Yuan Shih-kai, when the latter attempted to make himself Emperor.

After the death of the late President Yuan Shih-kai, General Feng was elected Vice-President of the Republic upon the assumption of the office of the President by General Li Yuan-hung, the then Vice-President. He was holding the concurrent post of the Military Governor of Kiangsu with his office at Nanking. Upon the resignation of General Li from the presidency during General Chang Hsun's monarchical movement last July, General Feng became President according to the Constitution. At present he is Acting-President in reality, as he is serving out the term of the late President Yuan Shih-kai and also former President Li Yuan-hung, who voluntarily resigned.

President Feng has several sons and daughters, who are living with him in the Presidential Palace.

Week's News Summary

THE WAR

July 18. The French retake Monvoisson and Chincla-Reine, while the Italians retake Clairizet, southwest of Rheims; the Germans make slight progress northwards of St. Aignan.——American troops cooperating with the French between the Aisne and the Marne penetrate the enemy lines to a depth of several miles, capturing many prisoners and guns.

July 19. The French counter-offensive succeeds admirably; among other places recaptured is Prunay, east of Rheims; the French report having to date captured 48 guns and 16,000 prisoners.——Announcement is made in London that the 13,000-ton Cunard Line str. *Carpathia* outward bound, was torpedoed and sunk July 17; five persons lost their lives.——The Admiralty issues the following *communique:* The transport *Barunga*, which was proceeding to Australia with Australians who are no longer fit for military service, was torpedoed and sunk July 15; there were no casualties.

July 20. Italian troops in the Adamello sector capture Mount St. Abel and completely reoccupy Corno di Cavento.——The French capture 7,000 additional prisoners and 30 guns in the northern sector; the Germans are recrossing the Marne and retreating northwards; the German newspapers show unconcerned chagrin concerning events on the Western front.

July 21. The German retreat continues before the combined onslaughts of the French, British, Italian and American troops and the French hope to capture Soissons in the near future; the effect of the German setback on the neutral Powers of Europe is electrical, the press of Holland, Sweden and Spain all taking the view that the present campaign means the deathblow to Berlin's hopes.

July 22. The French open a new attack westward of Montdidier and advance on a front of 4 miles, putting the enemy in a critical condition; north of the Marne the enemy is preparing to make a further retreat; south of the Marne they abandon 45 guns, bringing the total to 450 guns captured in the Allied counter-offensive.

July 23. British troops capture Marfaux; between the Ourcq and the Marne the Franco-American forces continue to progress; a careful estimate of German casualties sustained since June 15 reckons the killed, wounded and prisoners at 180,000.

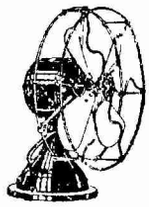
CHINA

July 24. At a meeting at the joint office of the Ministry of War and the General Staff at Peking it is decided to despatch 1,000 Chinese troops to Vladivostock to join the Allied expedition.

SIBERIA

July 18. M. Lechinoff, the engineer appointed manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway by General Horvath, proceeds to Changchun in connection with the transport of Japanese troops.

July 20. The Bolshevik Council of the Ural region anounces that the ex-Tsar Nicholas II. was executed at Ekaterinburg July 16; they decided to shoot the ex-Tsar because of the approach of the Czecho-Slovaks and the discovery of a counter-revolutionary



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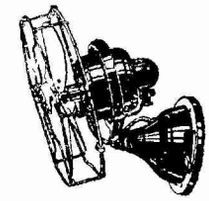

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conspiracy to wrest the ex-Tsar from the authority of the Council; their action is approved by the Central Executive Committee.

July 22. General Horvath's influence continues to grow; he plans for the appointment of an Allied supervisory commission, looks for the cooperation with the Czecho-Slovaks in forwarding Allied and Russian interests, and is willing to include in his government representatives of rival parties desiring to adopt a broad platform, and in all this is proving himself fairly successful because of his expressed intention of handing over his post immediately a suitable successor is found.

JAPAN

July 16. The Special Diplomatic Commission, which may be considered as a Cabinet behind the Japanese Government, meets in Tokio to consider armed intervention by Japan in Siberia.

GENERAL

July 15. In the British House of Commons, Mr. Balfour states that it had been decided at present to treat German property in the British Concession of Shameen similarly as the Chinese Government treated German property outside the concession, and the necessary instructions had been given; this involved the termination of the leases of buildings let to German firms.

July 19. The Washington correspondent of the Associated Press states that negotiations continue between Great Britain, the United States, France and Japan regarding the character of the aid to be given to Russia but no agreement has been reached.

July 23. The text of the agreement between Great Britain, the United States and France and the Murman Regional Council provides that the Entente shall equip and instruct the Russian armed forces of Murmansk, which it is stipulated shall be under Russian Command.

America

It is officially announced that in order to prevent the threatened coal shortage in winter that each householder will be allowed sufficient coal to heat his house sixty-eight degrees Fahrenheit, with utmost economy.

The *New York Times* "Current History for May" and the *Mid-Week Pictorial* for May 23 were withheld from the mails for Manila, China, Japan and India. Entire lack of information on the subject was professed by the naval censors, who appeared to think that the official action had been confined to the Post Office authorities.

Quentin Roosevelt, the youngest son of ex-President Roosevelt, was killed in France July 17 during an air fight near Chateau-Thierry and fell in the enemy lines. Quentin Roosevelt is the youngest of Colonel Roosevelt's four sons, all of whom are serving in the American forces, with the exception of one, who is with the British in Mesopotamia.

Food Administrator Hoover announces that 24,000,000 pounds of sugar have been lost in one week's time by submarine sinking along the Atlantic coast *en route* from Cuba. Further cuts in sugar consumption will be necessary to make up the loss and "soft" drinks will probably be effected by this. It has been pointed out that the smaller naval vessels will do protective work and will go far toward solving the question of guarding the slower vessels from attack. The thought that the raiders are working toward home is still prevalent.

Men and Events

V. E. Scott, clerk of the American Consular Court, Shanghai, left for a three weeks vacation in Japan, Korea and North China on July 24.

Burton Knisley, who has been in the Far East for several months representing the Newspaper Enterprise Association, has left for San Francisco. Mr. Knisley was accompanied by Mrs. Knisley.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Sung Kia Mung, Ting-Hai, Chekiang, has elected the following officers for the coming year: president, Liu Tek-yu; vice-president, Chen Tsu-sen.

L. Jacobs, of the China & Java Export Company, has gone to America for a five months' business trip. In his absence the company will be represented by J. S. Dolan, who has had charge of the Shanghai office.

Due to the crowded condition of the sales department of the Commercial Press Ltd., Shanghai, on Honan Road, the offices occupying the second floor will be moved to Paoshan Road plant, August 1. The floor will then be fitted to accomodate customers.

Captain W. I. Eisler, Marine Superintendent of the Standard Oil Company, Shanghai, has returned from the North, where he has made a tour of inspection of the marine property belonging to the Company in some of the northern ports.

W. H. Webber, Vice-Consul in charge of the Chinese emigration department of the American Consulate, Shanghai, will depart for his home in the States on the *Nanking*. Mr. Sawyer, of the American Consulate at Hongkong, will replace Mr. Webber.

J. J. Matveemkoff, Secretary of the Russian-American Trade & Industry Development Corporation, of No. 1. Madison Avenue, New York, is in Shanghai in connection with business for his firm. He is staying at the Kalee Hotel.

The Island of Guam has been severely hit by a recent typhoon, according to Captain H. C. Petersen of the Great Northern Telegraph Company's cableship *Pacific*, which reached Shanghai on July 25. The typhoon caused great damage, scarcely leaving a house standing on the Island.

H. W. Dean, local manager for Walter E. Olsen & Co., Shanghai, has been appointed a Deputy Marshal of the United States Court for China for the purpose of conducting certain prisoners to Bilibid prison, Manila. He will enter into his duties when the *Ecuador* sails to-day (July 27).

A quiet celebration of the 88th anniversary of Belgian Independence took place on Sunday, July 21, at a dinner given by the Belgian community of Shanghai at the Cercle Sportif Francais, at which Consul-General D. Siffert was present. An entertainment was also given at the Verdun Garden, where there was a concert and dancing.

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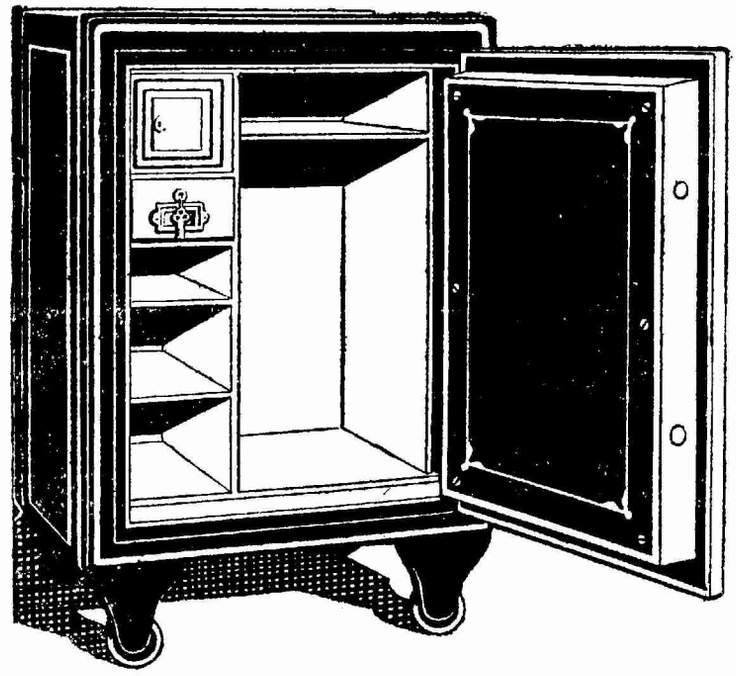

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Upon the recommendation of the headmaster to the committee of the Shanghai Municipal Council, an extension of the present building of the Polytechnic Public School for Chinese will be made at an estimated cost of Taels 4,000. The new quarters will accomodate 75 pupils in addition to the present accomodations.

A selection of probably over 100 citizens of Great Britain in Shanghai will be made from a survey this week by the Military Service Tribunal, now in session at the British-Consulate General. The age limit is 41 and only men fit for active duty will be chosen. The Board will make recommendations concerning allowances to the families of the selected men and will arrange about the passage to England.

A despatch to Tokio from Washington, D. C., dated July 23, stated that President Wilson had given his consent for a party of American business men to make a tour in Russia. The report stated that the party will be headed by "Daniel" Millard, and among the business men in the party will be Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York.

E. E. Jones, of the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, Ningpo, is planning to depart next week for America where he is planning to engage in war work in connection with the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Jones has been in China for eight years and is now taking his first vacation to the States. His temporary address in America will be Erdenheim, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The *Nanking*, the new liner of the China Mail Steamship Company, arrived in Shanghai on July 25, making her first trip to this port. The *Nanking* brought mail from the United States and 1,650 tons of cargo for Shanghai. Invitations were issued for a reception given on the new ship on Friday afternoon, July 26, from 4 to 6 o'clock for inspection of the new ship, which was docked at the Hongkew Wharf.

Y. C. Tong and P. K. Chu, workers who have secured the largest subscriptions among the members of the Chinese Committee in the recent American Red Cross campaign held in Shanghai, will be presented with their prizes at the reception to the 100 or more Chinese students departing for the United States and the returned students from America to be given on August 7 at the residence of Julean Arnold, 405 Avenue Joffre.

Ah Leong, a Chinese merchant in Honolulu, was ordered to close his shop and to donate G.$1,000 to the American Red Cross as a penalty for disobeying the American Food Regulation regarding flour. It was his second offence. According to the Government food regulation when a merchant sells flour he must also sell at the same time an equal amount of flour substitute. Since it was Ah Leong's second offence he was given the alternative of the above penalty or a heavy fine and jail sentence. He chose the former.

A series of ten baseball games scheduled to be played in Shanghai between the 9th Cavalry, Manila, the Meiji University team, Tokio, and the Shanghai team, will start at the Race Course to-day, Saturday July 27. The proceeds of the games above expenses will go to the Shanghai chapter of the American Red Cross and the British Women's Work Association. Season tickets are sold for $10 and are limited to 300. The 9th Cavalry team won the Far Eastern title at Tientsin and the Meiji team is the second best University nine in Japan.

The announcement reached Shanghai this week of the combination of the Biltmore, Manhattan, Commodore, Belmont, and Murray Hill, all well known New York Hotels, into one company. The new organization will be known as the B.L.M. Bates Hotel Company. James M. Wood will have charge of the new organization.

Ralph H. Turner, city editor of the *Japan Advertiser*, of Tokio, who has been on an extensive trip through Korea, Manchuria and North China for the last few weeks, visited in Shanghai this week. He departed on Wednesday for Yokohama from which port he will sail soon for America, where he expects to enlist for service in France. Mr. Turner is a graduate of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri.

On the recommendation of M. F. Perkins, the Acting-Consul-General of the United States, Shanghai, and J. H. Arnold, American Commercial Attache, the local Red Cross came to the relief of about 30 Chinese women, wives of men enlisted in the U. S. naval service. All of the women are entitled to not less than G. $15 a month from their husbands, to which sum the U. S. Government adds G. $15. The children are allowed G. $5 in addition to the allowance of the mother.

E. H. Everett, U. S. Postal Agent at Shanghai, has received a notice from the Post Office Department at Washington, D. C., to the effect that parcels post packages between Shanghai and the United States are to be sent in baskets instead of ordinary mail sacks as in the past. The commercial interests of Shanghai have been working for this reform in the American Postal Service for several years. China and Japan, as well as European nations, have always used baskets for the dispatching of parcel post material, which is considered superior to the American system of using ordinary mail sacks which permit crushing of parcels.

The World's Chinese Students' Federation, of which P. K. Chu is Secretary, with offices at 51 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, has recently established an Employment Bureau for the purpose of finding positions for Chinese students who have been educated abroad. A notice issued by Mr. Chu this week states that they have a position open for a Chinese mechanical engineer to teach in the Government Institute at a salary of Mex. $300 a month and also a position open for a Chinese returned student who can teach advanced Geography in a Government Teachers' College, salary Mex. $200 a month.

Several weeks ago a party of foreigners in Shanghai made a trip to Nanhsiang, a Chinese city on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. While on the trip one of the members of the party lost a purse containing a small amount of money and some jewelry. When they returned to Shanghai the loss was duly advertised in Shanghai papers with no results. Finally the matter was taken up through the American Consulate and a letter was sent to the Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai. This week a letter was received from the Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs enclosing the purse. He stated that the Chief of Police at Nanhsiang had made a diligent search at his city and the purse had been found in the hands of a Chinese coolie, thus demonstrating that in spite of civil wars and internal troubles, China does keep more or less in close touch with its 400,000,000 odd citizens.

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Announcements for the Academic Year 1918-19.

CURRICULUM: The Premedical School offers a three year course in the fundamental subjects which are pre-requisite to the study of medicine. The curriculum includes courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, English, Chinese and German. The work in the second and third years is of the grade required in the first two years of the best American Universities. Students who complete the work of the Premedical School satisfactorily will be admitted to the first year of the Medical School without examination.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION: All courses except those in Chinese language and literature are conducted in English.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS: Admission to the Premedical School is by examination. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved Middle School, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

ADVANCED STANDING: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

EXAMINATIONS: Examinations for entrance and for advanced standing will be held at Peking, Shanghai and Canton, June 18 to 22, and August 27 to 31, 1918.

CALENDAR: The first semester opens Tuesday, September 17, 1918, and closes January 31, 1919. The second semester opens February 11, 1919, and closes June 20, 1919.

The work of the Medical School will open in September 1919.

Applications for admission to the entrance examinations and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean of the Premedical School,
Peking Union Medical College, Peking, China.

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Mrs. C. S. Lobingier, wife of the Judge of the U. S. Court for China, Shanghai, will arrive in Manila from America on an army transport early in August, where she will meet Judge Lobingier, who is now on a vacation in Manila. They will return to Shanghai shortly after the arrival of Mrs. Lobingier.

A general index to all editorial material and special articles which appeared in MILLARD'S REVIEW during its first year of publication, or from June 1, 1917, to May 20, 1918, has been published. Copies are now being sent free to all persons who have made application for same in the last few months. There are still a few remaining copies. Persons desiring copies should notify the REVIEW in writing at once.

At the Mixed Court June 24, with Mr. Tenney, American Assessor, and Magistrate Li on the Bench, application was made on behalf of the American Trading Co. by W. S. Fleming for attachment of properties belonging to Sung Tsz-fong, who was alleged to have disappeared. The former compradore of the American Co., said to be the guarantor of the defendant, appeared in Court to testify to the various properties owned by the defendant, net worth about Tls. 3,242. In addition, the counsel for plaintiff asked for the attachment of certain property in Soochow. The Court granted the application for attachment and for fixing the value of these properties to be added to the credit on the judgment.

As a result of the internal strife in China and the flocking of unruly elements to Shanghai the city has been having a period of unusual violence in the form of robberies and murders. On Friday, July 26, the Chinese authorities decided to make a public example of two robbers, who were members of a notorious "Gang of Thirty-six." The two convicts were led in shackles through the streets in the neighborhood of their latest robbery, after which they were taken to a prominent place on the Chinese Bund and chained to the iron railing. As the crowd collected the police ordered all vehicles and boats to move away to a safe distance. With the stage and the audience thus in a proper setting, the police were ordered to execute the robbers, which was done by shooting.

Still another one on the American Censor: An American woman in China made her first visit to Soochow, one of China's beauty spots, which the Chinese designate in their classics as "Heaven on Earth." The American woman was so enthusiastic over the beauties of Soochow that she attempted to picture the place with a crudely-drawn map which showed the canals, bridges, city wall, houseboats, location of temples, colleges, etc. In due course of time the friend in America to whom she had sent the vivid description with appropriate pen-illustration replied as follows: "The censor evidently read your description of Soochow with much interest—in fact he thought so much of it that he carefully clipped out of your letter your pen drawing of the place."

By a decision in the British Supreme Court, Shanghai, July 23, by Sir Havilland de Sausmarez in the case brought by the Municipal Council against S. A. Hardoon, one of Shanghai's principal landowners and the holder of some of the best sites, to compel him to pay taxes on a lot at the corner of Nanking and Kiangsi Roads on a valuation higher than the assessment, the principal was laid down that the Council may not charge taxes at higher than the assessed rate simply because the Council had taken a strip of the land for public purposes and paid 10% above the value of which it had been recently purchased; the Council had claimed such a right and argued that they were empowered by the Ratepayers to follow such a course.

Otto Selke, formerly editor of *The War* and Walter Rohr, formerly secretary of the German Consulate at Hankow, were brought from Harbin during the week by members of the Shanghai police force where they were found in possession of Russian passports, which it is also alleged were forged. They were brought up before the Shanghai Mixed Court, July 24, when both of them made a plea that they should be tried before a Chinese Court. The former claimed to have lived beyond the jurisdiction at Shanghai and evidence showed that three days previous to his departure he had taken up quarters after having secured permission to live beyond the Settlement. The defendant Rohr contended that as a government official he was entitled to safe conduct back to Germany. The case was heard before P. Grant Jones, British Assessor, and Magistrate Kuan. The defendants were refused bail but the Austrian lawyer, O. Fischer, was granted access to them for the purpose of advising them as to their defense. Yesterday the Court gave its ruling on the defense raised, overruling the claim of the prisoners that the Mixed Court lacked jurisdiction. Magistrate Kuan concurred in the decision; the case was continued and judgment reserved.

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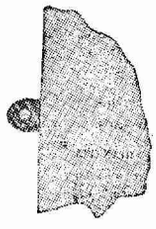

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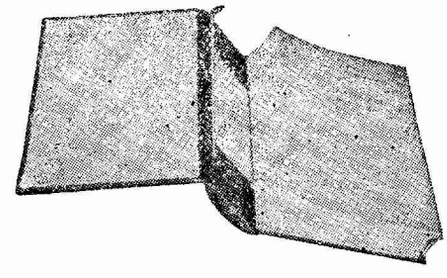

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MILLARD'S REVIEW

113 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

Women's Work

Styles in Shoes and Clothes Regulated in War Industries Schedule

It has just been announced at Washington that shoes for women and clothes for men are involved in the new conservation program. According to a Washington newspaper, July 16, the War Industries Board invaded the sacred precincts of Fad and Fashion and prescribed in detail the kind, height, color, lasts and lining in shoes that American women may wear next spring. The new regulations governing shoes for next spring and controling all footwear manufactured after October 10 of this year strike the high and fancy boots the hardest. The American women will still have high shoes but the height will be limited to eight inches and not the extreme height of nine and ten inches as was used last spring. The colors of the shoes will be limited to white, black, and two shades of tan, eliminating grey, champagne and other shades of tan. The regulations in respect to men's clothing are tentative and represent the best judgment of the War Board. It is proposed to eliminate all inside pockets, one vent to be allowed in skirt of coat, length to be thirty inches and only three outside pockets to be allowed on any sack coat. The amount of woolen goods and lining of waistcoat is also to be reduced.

Red Cross Notes

Yen 750 was the result of the Fourth of July baseball game in Tokio. The proceeds were turned over to the British and French Red Cross.

The Japanese Imperial Red Cross mission on its way to France arrived in Washington July 16. During the stop there the mission will be the guests of the American Red Cross which has planned a reception in its honor. The commission is headed by Prince Tokugawa.

It has been announced by a London paper, *The Birmingham Post*, that welcome news has been received to the effect that the Japanese Government has communicated to other Allied governments its readiness for dispatch to the front of a number of complete medical and surgical units.

A fully equipped hospital of five hundred beds, to be located in Windsor Great Park, London, has been offered to the American Red Cross by the joint committee of the British Red Cross and the Order of St. John, and the offer has been accepted by the American Red Cross Commissioner to Great Britain.

A campaign to enroll Red Cross nurses in the United States for assignment to the Army and Navy Nurse Corps and for public health service has met with much success. The Department of Nursing expects that the twenty thousand additional nurses needed by the Army and Navy before January 1, 1919, will be obtained.

An official statement from German headquarters says: "There were successful raids on Red Cross hospitals behind the American lines in Picardy on the 29th ult. Enemy nurses were compelled to retire to cellars and caves, carrying such of their wounded patients as they were able to save. Civilians and babies in surrounding private houses met sanguinary losses from the bombs of our airmen."

Women and Events

Equal pay for equal work done by women filling the places of men in war industries is authorized by the War Department as the policy of the Army Ordnance Department at Washington.

According to the announcement of the emergency council on education, the Universities of France have accepted the offer of 100 scholarships for French women in American Colleges and Universities and applications are already being received.

Thousands of women are now employed in the United States in making gas masks to protect their men in France. After the establishment of a plant entirely within the control of the Gas Defense Service a concerted drive was organized to secure the support and assistance of women of more than average intelligence and education to be utilized in this process, according to the *Official Bulletin* issued at Washington.

Thirty thousand Austrian women and girls of all ages have been forced by hunger to join the Austrian labor battalions which are working near the Austrian battle front, according to a statement published in the Austrian Tyrol.

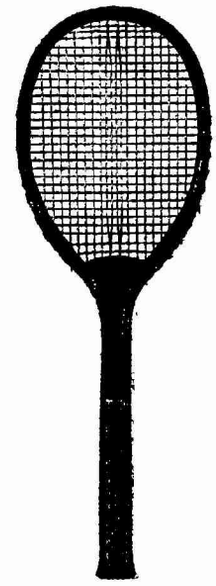
The Russian Legation in Relation to Events in Siberia

A representative of the *Peking Daily News* had an interview during the week with a responsible member of the Russian Legation in Peking, the conversation touching on many subjects connected with the complicated situation arising out of the existence of three different and apparently rival organizations claiming the title of Government in Siberia after the overthrow of the Bolsheviks. This situation appearing particularly complicated from the proclamation of the Cabinet of General Horvath at Grodekovo, in view of the Siberian Government proclaimed at Vladivostock, the representative of the Peking paper enquired somewhat carefully about the character of the rivalry between these two anti-Bolshevik groups. It appears that each group points out to its rivals the fact that the Bolsheviks were overthrown not by them, the said rivals, but by the Czecho-Slovaks, and thus neither rival party has any claim on this ground to take over the Government. The Siberian Government, it is true, traces its origin to an elective basis, though its critics affirm that these elections were irregular and one-sided. On the other hand, whilst General Horvath's Cabinet has no electral basis, yet the persons of whom it is constituted are generally recognized as men of greater personal authority and reputation than their colleagues at Vladivostock. Thus it contains M. Vostrotine, who was a member of two consecutive Dumas; M. Taskine, also a member of two consecutive Dumas and subsequently elected a member of the Constituent Assembly; the moderate socialists M.M. Okorokoff and Kursky who represent the Siberian cooperative societies; the former commissioners of the Provisional Russian Government; the representatives of Siberian and even of European Russian, social organizations and political parties. These prevailed upon General Horvath, after prolonged representations, to establish his own administration, and the fact of their membership in his Cabinet indicates that this body is not without a weighty and, indirectly, a representative character. On the other hand, General Horvath's administration is undoubtedly closer to the property-

owning and moderate elements, whereas the Siberian Government at Vladivostock is in closer touch with the socialist organizations to which very largely it owes its birth, and which were predominant in the broader masses of the population under the Kerensky *regime*, which preceded the Bolsheviks.

"It is somewhat generally supposed," said the interviewer "that the Russian Legation in Peking is inclined to recognize the Siberian Government and has already entered into correspondence with its members at Vladivostock, at the same time appointing an official representative to reside permanently there. May I ask what substance there is in this supposition, which appears to be based on statements published in the Vladivostock papers?"

"This report" was the reply, "is based on a misinterpretation of certain facts. This Legation is in correspondence with both Omsk and Vladivostock, mutually transmitting at their request matter-of-fact telegrams from one to the other. There is no reason why this Legation should not do so; on the contrary, the Legation regards it as part of its duty to do anything that will help in the establishment of a contact that may further the cause of much-needed unity. The same applies to the relations with the Cabinet of General Horvath. You will remember that when the Bolshevik *coup d'etat* took place, the Legation agreed upon a close cooperation with the Chinese Eastern Railway, under the only legal authority that had maintained itself at its head. This cooperation, which brought the Legation into contact with the anti-Bolshevik elements connected with the railway, the only anti-Bolshevik forces that had been openly active until quite recently in these regions, continues as firm as ever. The question of a Government is a different matter, however, and the Legation, in maintaining contact with this Government and assisting it in its communications and intercourse with the rest of the world and with other organizations, is following precisely the same principles and adopting the same procedure as I have mentioned in connection with the Siberian Government. As to the official to whom you refer as having been sent by the Legation, he is and has been for some years our diplomatic agent in the Amur region and is simply returning to his post now that the place to which he is appointed is no longer under Bolshevik domination. His instructions are to work with the *de facto* anti-Bolshevik authorities, in the present instance the organs of local self government, to assist the Allied Consuls in their intercourse with these authorities, and the study of the situation, and to be an active medium in the union of all elements honestly striving towards the same sound purpose of the reconstruction of their country and freeing it from the common foe. "It is out of the question for the Legation to recognize any government before it is established and generally acknowledged, and the Legation is neither called upon nor is it in any way qualified to exercise any right of recognition. On the other hand, it cannot reduce its legal status to that of the representative of a mere faction. The only attitude the Legation can correctly take under the present circumstances is to contribute in every way within its power to the union of all Russians for the accomplishment of the aims of which I have just spoken."



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Far Eastern Press Opinion

Tokio Press Comment on the Russian Situation

The Osaka *Mainichi* publishes the following informal explanation of Japan's position as regards Siberia, said to have been given by a Government authority:

"The proposal made by the American Government to the Japanese Government was (1) Japan should supply arms and war material for the Czech-Slovaks, and (2) Japan should send to Vladivostock 7,000 troops for the purpose of assisting the Czech-Slovaks, and America would dispatch a similar number of troops to that port from Manila. The Japanese Government decided to consent to the American proposal, and also to send troops, independently of America, for the purpose of self-defence. The Government's decision was referred to the Genro and then to the Diplomatic Advisery Council for approval. At the meetings of the latter body Mr. Hara, president of the Seiyukai, took exception to that par-

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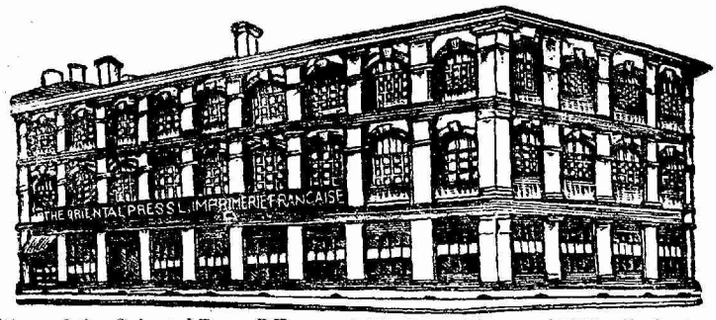

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of the Government's scheme which involved independent invervention. Owing to this opposition the Government withdrew its scheme of independent intervention on a large scale, while Mr. Hara gave way to some extent, and as the result of this mutual concession it was decided that a Japanese force of the same strength as the Americans should be sent to Vladivostock, and that a certain force of troops (representing about one-third the original program of the Government) should be detailed to certain points, independently of America. The communication to be forwarded to America will be in the form of a proposal, not a notification."

The *Mainichi* says the Government feels confident that Japan's proposal to send troops to certain points in Siberia will meet with no opposition from the American Government, inasmuch as the step is indispensable in giving effective help to the Czech-Slovaks, which after all is the object aimed at by America's original proposal.

The Tokio *Asahi* says it is indisputable that many German and Austrian ex-prisoners of war are among the Bolshevik troops in Siberia. In fact, in the recent disturbances at Vladivostock about one-half of the Bolshevik casualties and prisoners were enemy ex-prisoners. These facts indicate that the Bolsheviks are at the beck and call of the Germans, and if this state of things is allowed to go on German aeroplane activity, with Vladivostock as a base of operations, may be brought within the range of possibility (!). It is probably because the Terauchi Government has become convinced of this serious situation that it has decided on intervention. The gravity of the situation in Siberia, however, is not of recent origin, and the question of intervention has been before the public for many months. As is generally recognised, the resignation of Viscount Motono, the former Foreign Minister, was due more to his advocacy of intervention than on account of his illness, which was the excuse officially given for his resignation. It is therefore very strange that the present Cabinet and certain members of the Diplomatic Advisery Council, who forced the resignation of Viscount Motono by their strong opposition to the scheme, should have abruptly changed their minds and taken a similar view of the situation. A change in the attitude of the Washington Government towards intervention may be advanced as a reason for this alteration of the Government's attitude, but is scarcely tenable, for if such is really the case the Cabinet is guilty of deciding a question of national importance not in accordance with national interests or needs of defence, but simply at the suggestion of America. Doubt may also be expressed as to the object of the proposed expedition. In the light of the Mason-Goto interview, it seems that intervention is for the purpose of destroying the Bolshevik Government. If this is the true object, the Government ought to have carried out the scheme long ago, for the influence of the Bolsheviks was at its zenith about the time Viscount Motono resigned, and is now considerably on the wane.

The Siberian expedition program by the Terauchi Government is divided into two parts, it is said, one being an expedition to Vladivostock for guarding the city and the other being one which intends to control the principal cities of Eastern Siberia. The former is what America has proposed, it is said, and is to be carried out under the cooperation of America and Japan. The latter is a genuine Japanese idea, and, in the natural course of events, it would mean an independent Japanese expedition, though it may allow the participation of the Chinese troops under the principle of the recent Sino-Japanese military agreement. According to the latest information, the first part of the government's program, which is confined to the scope suggested by the United States, was approved by the Diplomatic Advisery Council and the action taken will be immediately following a formal proclamation of the Japanese Government. The latter part of the program, however, was given up by the Government for the time being, as it was anticipated that the opposition on the part of the Council, especially those representing the Satsuma clan and the Seiyukai, was strong as regards an independent intervention of Japan on a large scale.

One should remember, says the *Asahi*, that the government's expedition program consists of these two parts which are distinctly different from one another. The people, however, have often confounded this one with that, as it has been many times reported that both of them have been proposed or suggested by America.

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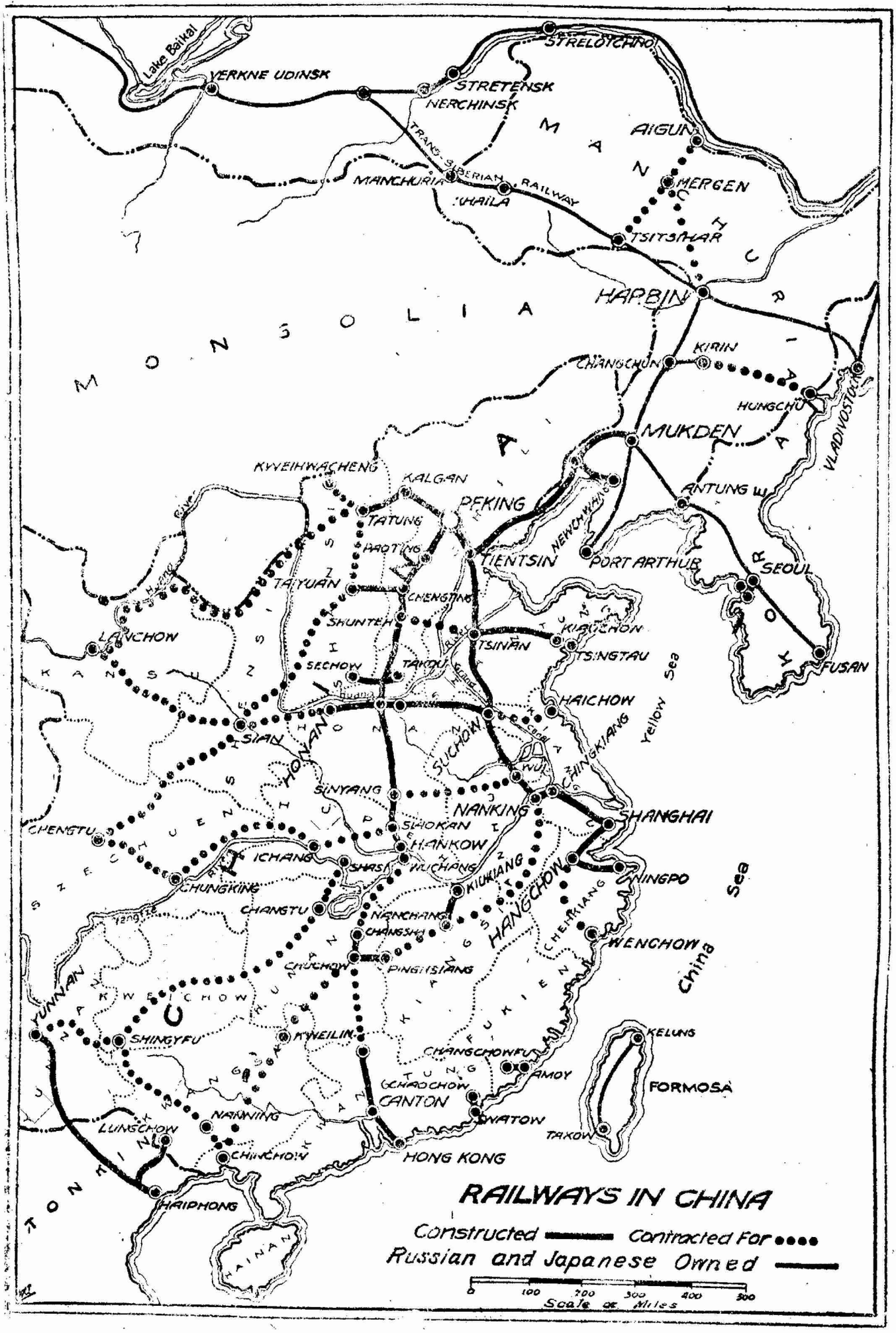
Condensed Operating and Income Accounts of the Chinese Government Railways for 1916

Items	Peking-Hankow Totals	Peking-Hankow Balances	Peking-Mukden Totals	Peking-Mukden Balances	Tientsin-Pukow Totals	Tientsin-Pukow Balances	Shanghai-Nanking Totals	Shanghai-Nanking Balances
Operating Revenues	$20,466,622.43		$14,809,724.11		$10,188,976.31		$3,818,269.56	
Operating Expenses	7,027,542.01		5,953,575.85		5,121,878.64		1,904.015.28	
Net Operating Revenues		$13,439,080.42		$8,856,148.26		$5,067,097.67		$1,914,254.28
Income Debits	2,755,532.46		1,056,490.41		4,808,065.78		1,442,385.74	
Income Credits	86,833.41		384,791.09		126,336.94		19,575.31	
Net Income Debits		2,668,699.05		671,699.32		4,681,728.84		1,422,810.43
Credit or Debit Balance for the Year		10,770,381.37		8,184,448.94		385,368.83		491,443.85

Items	Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Totals	Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Balances	Peking-Suiyuan Totals	Peking-Suiyuan Balances	Cheng-Tai Totals	Cheng-Tai Balances	Taokow-Chinghua Totals	Taokow-Chinghua Balances
Operating Revenues	$1,798,503.78		$3,895,779.37		$2,184,026.53		$834,946.64	
Operating Expenses	1,444,826.21		2,317,138.37		1,289,766.69		380,717.15	
Net Operating Revenues		$353,677.57		$1,578,641.00		$894,259.84		$454,229.51
Income Debits	691,736.07		228,499,19		740,568.05		380,054.57	
Income Credits	76,982.12	614,753.95	30,305.91		21,303.76		281.90	
Net Income Debits				198,193.28		719,264.29		379,772.67
Credits or Debit Balance for the Year		(less) 261,076.38		1,380,447.72		174,995.55		74,456.84

Items	Kaifeng-Honan Totals	Kaifeng-Honan Balances	Kirin-Changchun Totals	Kirin-Changchun Balances	Chuchow-Pinghsiang Totals	Chuchow-Pinghsiang Balances	Canton-Kowloon Totals	Canton-Kowloon Balances
Operating Revenues	$1,286,794.00		$933,511.67		$742,349.71		$794,222.57	
Operating Expenses	568,290.15		756,380.30		687,906.69		829,663.37	
Net Operating Revenues		$718,503.85		$177,131.37		$54,443.02		(less) $35,440.80
Income Debits	704,798.73		176,953.05		4,587.14		764,338.95	
Income Credits	708,247.64		3,746.68		1,918.31		12,771.11	
Net Income Debits	8,247.64	696,551.09		173,206.37		2,668.83		751,567.84
Credit or Debit Balance for the Year		21,952.76		3,925.00		51,774.19		(less) 787,008.64

Items	Canton-Samshui Totals	Canton-Samshui Balances	Changchow-Amoy Totals	Changchow-Amoy Balances		Chinese-Government Railways Totals	Chinese-Government Railways Balances
Operating Revenues	$962,091.06		$45,902.49			$62,761,720.23	
Operating Expenses	487,435.33		72,541.91			28,841,677.93	
Net Operating Revenues		$474,655.73		(less) $26,639.42			$33,920,042.30
Income Debits	87,205.95		126,729.83			13,967,945.92	
Income Credits	687.91		1,476.80			775,258.89	
Net Income Debits		86,518.04		125,253.03			13,192,687.03
Credit or Debit Balance for the Year		388,137.69		(less) 151,892.45			20,727,355.27


Lake Baikal
VERKNE UDINSK
STRETENSK
NERCHINSK
STRELOTCHNO
TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY
MANCHURIA
MANCHURIA
AIGUN
MERGEN
HAILA
TSITSIHAR
HARBIN
MONGOLIA
CHANGCHUN
KIRIN
HUNGCHU
VLADIVOSTOK
MUKDEN
KYVEIHWACHENG
KALGAN
PEKING
ANTUNG
TATUNG
HAOTING
TIENTSIN
NEWCHWANG
PORT ARTHUR
SEOUL
TAIYUAN
CHENGTING
SHUNTEH
LANCHOW
TSINAN
KIAOCHON
TSINGTAU
FUSAN
SECHOW
TAIKU
HAICHOW
SIAN
HONAN
SUCHOW
Yellow Sea
SINYANG
NANKING
CHINGKIANG
SHANGHAI
CHENGTU
SHASI
HANKOW
ICHANG
WUCHANG
KIUKIANG
NINGPO
CHUNGKING
CHANGTU
NANCHANG
HANGCHOW
CHANGSHA
WENCHOW
CHUCHOW
PINGSIANG
China Sea
YUNNAN
KWEICHOW
SHINGYFU
KWEILIN
KELUNG
CHANGCHOWFU
AMOY
FORMOSA
CANTON
SWATOW
NANNING
TAKOW
LUNGCHOW
CHINCHOW
HONG KONG
TONKIN
HAIPHONG
HAINAN
RAILWAYS IN CHINA
Constructed
Contracted For
Russian and Japanese Owned
0 100 200 300 400 500
Scale of Miles

05-359

Chinese Government Railways

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Govenment in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,527,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $457,388; and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,-426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

05-360

The *Yamato* remarks that although the Washington Government used to assume a very sympathetic attitude towards the Bolsheviks, the recent doings of the Russian Government and the serious development of the situation in Siberia have at last convinced that Government of the mistake of the policy it has pursued towards intervention, until it finally approached the Japanese Government with a proposal of cooperative military action in Siberia. As to the extent of Japanese intervention some wishes impossible of execution may be expressed by the Allied Governments, but the Japanese Government need not necessarily listen to these suggestions. What Japan ought to do is to restore order in Siberia and prevent that region being brought under German control, always respecting the wishes of the Russian people and trying to assist them in resuming hostilities against Germany.

The *Jiji Shimpo* says the inevitability of intervention in Siberia has long been recognised, and it is quite as it should be that America has come to take the view that the spread of German influence eastwards is intolerable, and that joint efforts between Japan and America should be made to assist the Czechs in fighting German and Austrian ex-prisoners of war, so that order in Siberia may be maintained and the penetration of German influence checked. As intervention will necessarily lead to a serious clash with a German force of some magnitude, it will be necessary for Japan to send a large force of troops, and though the military operations are nominally joint, it is clear that Japan should take the leading part—in view of the special position she occupies. The *Jiji* hopes this fact will be duly appreciated by the Allies.

The *Yomiuri* says the reason why the U. S. Government has disapproved of intervention in Siberia is because it has recognised, on the whole, the principles and views of Messrs. Lenin and Trotsky regarding domestic and international questions, and desired that any action calculated to prevent the realisation of those principles should be avoided. That this favorable attitude towards the Lenin Government has been finally abandoned by the Washington Government is clear when it is remembered that it has given support to the Czechs, who are hostile to the Bolsheviks. Now that America has come to realise the necessity of intervention, an international obstacle to the scheme has been removed. The only task now before the Japanese Government is to effect unity of opinion among its own people. The *Yomiuri* has no doubt that once the Government shows itself firmly determined to carry out the scheme, the whole nation will rally round and give the Government united support for the successful consummation of the project.

The *Hochi*, which has always been an earnest advocate of intervention, expresses regret that the Government leaves the nation in the dark regarding the true object of intervention. It is unprecedented that a matter of such national importance should be decided with the whole nation wondering what is the object of the action the Government proposes to take. To render assistance to the Czechs is the rumored object of intervention, but the Tokio journal does not desire to see the scheme carried out for such a purpose. If the truth is that Japan is obliged to intervene, impelled by outside influence, the fault lies with the Government, which failed to take action on suitable occasion in the past, and it must be held responsible for its neglect of duty.

The *Kokumin* is glad the Government has at last decided on intervention, which has been most earnestly urged by that journal. It only regrets this decision was not reached four months ago. The Tokio journal does not imagine that the project will not meet with difficulties before being actually carried out. The wishes of the Allied Powers as to the extent of the intervention and other points may not be quite at one with what the Japanese Government has in mind, and views prevailing at home will not be altogether favorable to intervention. Moreover, the Government has to deal with argumentative members of the Diplomatic Advisery Council. The *Kokumin* advises the Government not to count upon the unanimous support of the nation, for if it expects too much it will be unable to accomplish anything.

China's Delicate Position

From the Chung Hua Hsin Pao (Shanghai)

Intervention in Siberia on account of the present situation in Vladivostock is now a stern necessity. As a member of the Allies and being the legal owner of Vladivostock, it is China's natural desire to participate along with the rest of the Powers in the preservation of the peace and order of the Far East. As to the proper action, it has taken the Allies a long time to decide, and roughly they may be divided into three groups: First the United States, second Japan, and third the rest of the Powers.

America is in favor of restricting military intervention to as small an area as possible on account of its unwillingness to meddle in the internal conditions of another country, while Japan, moved more by self interest than the welfare of the Allies or of Russia, is desirous to impose upon the Allies the policy of unrestricted intervention. The rest of the Powers have in view merely the suppression of the pernicious activities of the Bolshevik Soviets and the resistance of German influence. Whether Japan in the end will have to yield and follow America's lead, it is impossible to predict as yet. At any rate this has been made a question of criticism by the opposition party to Terauchi's foreign policy.

That China is in a delicate position due to the divergent views of the Allies is obvious. It is, however, her duty to make early preparations for participation and as she is not going into Russia for aggrandisement or gains, her first consideration in the determination of her policy is: How can she be of best service to the Allies and to Russia? She should, in addition to sending a force to Vladivostock, increase her patrols along the Manchurian borders in order to prevent outbreak there.

China also should make it clear that the Chino-Japanese military convention recently concluded is part and parcel of the intervention in Siberia, since it arose directly out of it. She should not countenance Japan's claim that intervention and the military convention are two different things. If they are, where is the necessity of making a military alliance with Japan. It is certainly not to the advantage of China nor to that of the Allies. With China there are only two considerations: namely the interests of the Allies of which she is a part and that of her own.

Chinese Government Railways

Peking-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

—to:—

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

THE Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

FROM the Capital to Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

CHI KUNG SHAN Mountain (Summer Resort), not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

HSI LING or WESTERN TOMBS.—With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

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Grand Hotel Kalee

Cable address, Kalee, Shanghai.

The only American Hotel in China.

130 Rooms, modern equipment throughout.

French Cuisine under supervision of a foreign chef.

Commodious lounge, reception rooms, etc.

WHEN IN SHANGHAI STOP AT THE GRAND HOTEL KALEE.

Trade at Hongkong

BY U. S. CONSUL-GENERAL GEORGE E. ANDERSON

THE war in Europe has been the chief factor in shaping the course of Hongkong's trade in 1917. The high exchange value of silver and the diminishing service of coastwise and over-sea shipping, direct results of the war, have had much influence upon foreign trade; but on the whole the year was not a bad one for Hongkong industries and commerce. Shipbuilding and sugar refining, which are among the principal industries of the colony, did very well. The shipyards worked to their full capacity, the only limitation being the difficulty of securing materials for certain purposes.

The volume of business was far below normal, not only because of the shortage of shipping and high freight rates but also because of closed markets to Chinese produce in Europe and because of high prices for foreign goods everywhere. Political troubles in China, the reduced buying power of the people, due to a failure to sell their own products at an advantage, and other elements combined to reduce the import trade. Nevertheless, most imports were made upon a rising market, and were therefore more than ordinarily profitable, while exports of some lines of goods needed more or less directly for war purposes, and therefore demanded at almost any price, continued in spite of every disadvantage.

The chief feature of trade in 1917 was the predominance of American imports and exports. The closing of many European ports to Chinese produce by the war and the strong demand for raw products in the United States made heavy exports to the latter in certain lines inevitable. The declared exports from Hongkong to the United States for 1917 were valued at $25,548,413 gold, as compared with $9,758,080 in 1916, $5,590,442 in 1915, $4,474,933 in 1914 and $5,203,980 in 1913. Total exports from Hongkong to all American territory, including the Philippines and Hawaii, amounted to $32,716,123 in 1917, as compared with $9,098,137 in 1913, $8,039,563 in 1914, $10,680,777 in 1915, and $13,872,395 in 1916. This immense increase was due largely to larger exports of rice and tin, rice exports for 1917 being valued at about $7,000,000 above 1916, and tin exports at more than $5,000,000 above 1916. Imports into Hongkong from the United States, according to American returns, were valued at $16,656,650 in 1917, as compared with $13,306,431 in 1916, and $8,331,928 the year before. These imports from the United States differ as much in character as in volume from those of normal years, when the chief imports have been flour and kerosene. In the past year imports of flour all but disappeared, while petroleum products were far below normal, although greater than those of 1916. Imports from the United States at the present time comprise nearly all commodities used in the Far East, iron and steel products being in particular demand and also prepared foods, especially those used by foreigners and by foreignized Chinese.

The import and export trade, in fact, the whole of the colony's business in every way, was seriously affected during 1917 by political troubles in China. The revolt of the southern Provinces resulted in piracy and brigandage throughout great districts of the country, so that the shipment of valuable goods of any sort into or out of the ports became difficult and in many districts impossible. The generally disturbed conditions discouraged new enterprises among both Chinese and foreigners, and the danger of transporting goods made even local trade impossible at times. A considerable dislocation of Chinese native trade resulted, and this is always reflected in the country's foreign trade. One of the first results of such conditions was a restriction of credits, which complicated the difficulty of remitting money from one district to another in China, the cost of remittance at times amounting to 25 per cent.

This matter of general credit among the Chinese has been affected also by the policy adopted by the foreign traders in Hongkong against the extension of long-time credits on certain imports, notably cotton piece goods, and this has led to corresponding restriction of credits among native dealers in the interior. Nevertheless the application of the principle has been of benefit in Hongkong trade, for while it reduced the volume of business in some lines in the immediate interior it made the business more profitable and safer for all concerned.

The restricted credits both in Hongkong and in the interior of China and the cost of remittances emphasize the need of an adequate banking system for China. Until such a system is actually established ordinary trade in this country can scarcely proceed upon reasonable, safe, or satisfactory lines.

During 1917 silver reached its highest value in many years, resulting in a contraction, or, rather, a limitation of business; for with silver at a high value the Chinese producer secures for his exports a correspondingly low price for his goods when sold on a gold-standard market in competition with similar goods from gold-standard countries; while, on the other hand, if he has money, his silver goes much farther than

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking to Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS		Local	Express R.	Fast R.	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
Shanghai North	dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
Soochow	dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08
Wusih	dep.	..	10.37	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10
Changchow	dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.03	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
Tanyang	dep.	8.05	12.09	13.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
Chinkiang	dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.23	..	..	5.06
Nanking	arr.	11.19	*14.18	16.30	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
Pukow	dep.	..	15.30	T.P.R.	..	..	..	..	..
Tsinanfu	dep.	..	8.18	Second Day	..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin Central	arr.	..	16.29		..	..	..	..	..
Do.	dep.	..	16.55	P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..
Peking	arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS		Local	Fast Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
Peking	dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.M.R.	..
Tientsin Central	arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40		..
Do.	dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.00	T.P.R.	..
Tsinanfu	dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27	Second Day	..
Pukow	arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.56		..
Nanking	dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	23.00
Chinkiang	dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.00
Tanyang	dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
Changchow	dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.20	3.06
Wusih	dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
Soochow	dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.57	17.01	19.21	..	5.12
Shanghai North	arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. * Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian Service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

Woosung Forts	dep.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	20.45
Kiangwan	dep.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	21.12
Shanghai North	arr.	7.25	8.45	11.26	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	21.20

Shanghai North	dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	20.00
Kiangwan	dep.	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	20.11
Woosung Forts	arr.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	20.35

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou—Down (Main Line) Zahkou to Shanghai North—Up

STATIONS		Local	Fast R.	Slow	Coolie and Goods	Local	Express R.	Local	Local
Shanghai North	d.	..	7.35	9.00	10.00	..	14.50	15.50	..
Jessfield	d.	..	7.51	9.16	10.23	..	15.06	16.06	..
Siccawei	d.	..	7.58	9.23	10.38	..	15.13	16.13	..
Lunghwa Junction	d.	..	8.15	9.40	10.53	..	15.30	16.29	..
Shanghai South	*d.*	..	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction	*d.*	..	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.58*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sungkiang	d.	..	8.59	10.48	12.02	..	16.07	17.42	..
Kashai	d.	..	9.51	11.52	13.28	..	16.53	18.49	..
Kashing	d.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	..	17.22	19.20	..
Yehzah	d.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	..	17.53	....	..
Changan	d.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	..	18.24	....	..
Hangchow	d.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	..	19.19	....	..
Zahkou	a.	11.35	13.10	16.50	19.00	..	19.35	....	..

STATIONS		Local	Local	Fast R.	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R.	Local
Zahkou	d.	..	..	6.30	7.55	..	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow	d.	..	..	7.00	8.30	..	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan	d.	..	..	8.04	9.48	..	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah	d.	..	..	8.41	10.31	..	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing	d.	..	7.15	9.28	11.22	..	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai	d.	..	7.48	9.53	11.55	..	14.48	16.52	..
Sungkiang	d.	..	9.05	10.47	12.59	..	16.08	17.40	..
Lunghwa Junction	*d.*	*8.18*	*10.33*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.38*	*17.33*	*18.20*	..
Shanghai South	*d.*	*8.55*	*10.50*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	..
Lunghwa Junction	d.	..	10.30	11.35	14.05	..	17.18	18.20	..
Siccawei	d.	..	10.39	11.44	14.14	..	17.28	18.29	..
Jessfield	d.	..	10.46	11.51	14.21	..	17.37	18.36	..
Shanghai North	a.	..	11.00	12.05	14.35	..	17.55	18.50	..

Konzenchiao to Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou to Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50
Hangchow	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00
Zahkou	arr.	..	9.40	12.10	..	16.55	..

Zahkou	dep.	..	10.10	12.25	..	17.20	..
Hangchow	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Konzenchiao	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

usual in the purchase of goods produced on a gold-standard basis. Theoretically imports into China from the United States, Europe, and other exporting countries should be stimulated, and to a certain extent they are stimulated, by the high exchange value of silver, although this may so depress silver prices received for Chinese exports that many lines of Chinese goods do not bring enough return to the producer to justify exportation. Unless China can sell its own products it cannot buy other country's products at any price. During the past year there has been so strong a demand in the United States and other countries for certain raw materials produced by China that they have been taken in spite of high exchange and at almost any price in gold. The extraordinarily high prices paid in gold by the United States for its imports from China have not benefited the latter, however, for its returns in most lines of its exports have not been up to normal prices in silver, at least they have not been enough above normal to compensate China for extraordinary costs and expenses in other lines.

During 1917 exchange ranged from around 57 cents gold to the Hongkong dollar, as American telegraphic-transfer rate in January, down to 55 cents in March, thence to around 57 again in April and May and the first part of June. It then commenced to rise and went to 60 cents early in July and then rapidly to 70 in August, and by September 20 reached 77¼ for the same rate in Hongkong, although that rate was below parity with New York exchange in every other silver market at that time.

Perhaps the most significant and interesting feature of the entire upward movement of silver was the fact that by reason of a special control over the supply in Hongkong, and to some extent in China, dominant banking interests were able to hold the exchange value of the silver dollar far below its actual metal value in the markets of the world. Realizing that the advance in the price of silver was too rapid for the commerce of this part of the Far East to adjust itself thereto, the colony's banking interests refused to follow the price of silver in the markets of the world in their exchange rates. On September 22, when silver reached its highest point, the telegraphic-transfer rate of the Hongkong dollar was 77¼ cents, while the parity of silver, that is, the actual value of silver in Hongkong as determined by its cost in the world's markets at 55 pence per ounce in London, with freight, insurance, etc., added, was estimated at 4s., or about 96 cents gold. Exchange in Hongkong, therefore, was 17¾ cents or about 18.5 per cent below the value of the silver it represented. In Shanghai on the same date the telegraphic-transfer rate of the tael at $1.17½, with the silver parity of the tael placed at about $1.30, was 12½ cents or about 9 per cent below the value of the silver the tael represented.

This policy of holding down exchange was followed more or less closely during the rest of the year. Unquestionably it had a marked effect in protecting the commercial interests of the port, for had there been no prohibition of exports of silver from the colony and no such control of the exchange situation, the result would probably have been the disappearance of the stock of silver in Hongkong banks; the whole system of advances and credits to customers of Hongkong banks would have been destroyed, and the business of the port would have come to a standstill.

Gradually the import and export trade of the port adjusted itself to some extent to high exchange conditions, and Chinese producers in Hongkong's trade territory also met changed conditions accordingly. Notwithstanding this, it is patent that comparatively low exchange is the foundation for the best average import and export trade in China and Hongkong. So long as present exchange conditions exist the free shipment of Chinese produce is impossible even at present high gold prices, and until China can ship its produce freely to a good market it can and will do comparatively little in the import line.

During the year Hongkong's subsidiary coinage, which for years has been at a discount compared to the corresponding standard silver dollar, has been quite steadily fixed at par, being subject at times only to nominal premium or discount at money changers in the matter of the temporary demand and supply of small coins. During the past 10 years the colony has been subject to a drain of as high as $5,000,000 silver and more in a single year to accomplish this result, having retired a total of $21,407,459 up to the point where this final result was assured, about half of which was retired in the last two years of the operation. The past year has demonstrated the success of the whole undertaking.

High freight rates to and from the United States and Europe prevented trade in some lines, particularly exports of raw materials and imports of bulky goods. The high freight rates maintained along the Asiatic coast added materially to the cost of goods exported to the United States and Europe. The chief feature of the entire freight situation was the special service given Japanese shippers and importers by subsidized Japanese shipping lines. Although trans-Pacific conditions eased somewhat during the year, the rates steadily advanced, and in December ranged about 30 per cent higher than at the beginning of the year.

There are very few British-made shoes coming into the Hongkong market at present, and almost the whole of the import trade in both men's and women's shoes is American. The value of the imports increased greatly, though the volume of imports decreased because of the high prices.

Imports of men's hats and caps and similar goods are almost wholly British, and in a general way follow the ups and downs of the trade in woolens. It is noticeable that most of the Chinese men who wore foreign-style headgear a short time ago have turned rather more freely to Chinese hats. Indeed, in nearly all lines of clothing at present the disposition of the Chinese people is to use Chinese garments, as a matter of economy and convenience. A large share of the cheaper hats and caps used locally are made in Hongkong or in Canton and other South Chinese cities. A considerable quantity also comes from Japan.

Imports of food products of all sorts into the South China field under present war conditions represent, in a general way, imports from the United States alone. Prior to the war the United States had secured a very fair share of the trade in imported foods of all sorts, particularly tinned and dried fruits, tinned meats and fish, various grain foods, and to some extent jams, preserves, pickles and condiments, sauces, and the like. At present the United States is supplying almost the whole of the trade in these lines, supplanting

European goods that have been imported into this field for many years. That the United States will retain all of this trade after the war is too much to expect, but importers here generally agree that the trade will never fully return to its former holders.

Imports of American cheese and dairy products increased considerably in the first half of 1917, but food restriction interfered with the trade in the latter half. The chief source of the South China butter supply continues to be Australia, although some tinned Danish butter is coming into the market. Australia at present also is the chief competitor of the United States in jams and preserves and some lines of tinned goods. Japan is furnishing a considerable quantity of tinned fish for the cheaper trade, although there is little in such lines of a cheap sort at the present time. American condensed milk has greatly increased its hold upon the market. American flour has dropped out of the market almost entirely, while American oatmeal and corn breakfast foods, such as corn flakes, have come into the field in much greater volume than ever before. In fact, they not only constitute the supply in that line, but represent an increased use of such foods of peculiarly American make that were practically unknown in the market three years ago. Imports of hams and bacon have all but ceased, the market being supplied by a local meat-packing and produce concern. Imports of Australian meats are at a minimum because of high freights and suspended steamer service.

American confectionery has all but taken over the market, or rather had done so before American war restrictions went into full effect. Considerable American candy is still coming into the field on old contracts, and in the meanwhile local manufactures of American-style candies are developing and will probably secure a permanent hold upon the trade.

The 1917 import trade in chemicals was measured largely by what the United States was able to furnish. The year opened with large imports of heavy chemicals and standard goods from the United States, but export restrictions affected the trade very materially in the closing months of the year, particularly the trade in caustic soda, soda ash, glycerin, ammonia, and similar supplies. There was a steadily increasing trade with the United States in all standard drug products, such as quinine, castor oil, iodoform, ipecac, sugar of milk, cyanide of potassium, and various acids, as well as druggists' sundries, including dental and toilet supplies, rubber manufactures, fine soaps and lotions, and all similar goods. Export restrictions and high freights, however, combined to force up prices to a point where consumption was affected. The trade in heavy chemicals will probably return to Great Britain after the war, but the introduction of many lines of standard drugs from the United States at prices that compare favorably with prices under similar conditions from Europe promises permanent improvement in this branch of American trade in the South China field.

During 1917 Europe dropped out of the miscellaneous trade generally known as "sundries," although in a few of the leading lines British and continental manufacturers still cling to their old-established trade, but the difficulties of trading in the face of necessary war restrictions, the decreasing shipping facilities for all but the most necessary trade, and the increased cost of production have forced them out of the market in many lines in which they held the trade for years. The higher-class goods in this miscellaneous lines are now coming from the United States, while the cheap goods, formerly coming from Germany, Belgium, and Austria, are now coming from Japan. For example, in electrical materials the United States is now furnishing most of the higher-class lamps and accessories, while Japan is furnishing cheap lamps, insulators, and similar goods; in hardware the United States is furnishing standard cutlery, tools, locks, bolts, nuts, chains, and the like, while Japan is furnishing cheap enamel ware and novelties. Leather goods, fine handbags, and high-grade bags, as well as high-grade boots and shoes, come from the United States, while Japan furnishes cheap trunks and cases, cheaper handbags, and the like. In hosiery the United States has the fine trade, while Japan and local hosiery factories have the cheap trade. The United States has the better trade in motors and general machinery, while the Japanese, and to a very large extent Chinese and local manufacturers, have the trade in less advanced models.

The United States has had for some time a strong hold on the trade in dental and toilet articles and certain lines of perfumery. There has been a marked increase in the imports of medicinal preparations from the United States.

What can be done in the way of commercial discount market in the United States after the war remains a matter to be settled by developments in international and war finance and the comparative course of rates of interest in the United States and Europe. American traders interested in the Far East, however, need to devise some means of offsetting the disadvantage they have had in financing their foreign trade if they are to compete successfully in the Orient in the future.

The matter of representation has been arranging itself in a large measure. The experience of American exporters at the outbreak of the war, when most of their principal agencies in the larger centers of the Far East were in the hands of belligerents, and when, as in the case of agencies in Hongkong held by German firms, their entire business was liquidated, taught its lesson well, and the number of Americans in this and other ports representing American houses has steadily increased. This direct representation of American houses by American agents or by branch houses has paid the American exporting and importing interests in every instance known to the writer. Not only does such representation mean a community of interest between agent and principal but it means a better understanding of the field on the one hand and a better understanding of the capacity of the house on the other.

Unquestionably American trade in the Far East, in both import and export lines, is in a far better position than it ever has been not only in volume and profit but in its relations to the future. American exporters are commencing to understand the eastern field, and the eastern importers are beginning to realize that trade with the United States is both profitable and easy in many lines independent of war conditions and independent of war's influence.—*Extracted from a Report published in the "Supplement to Commerce Reports."*

Industrial Development of Wusih, China

BY SOONG TSUNG FAUNG

IN spite of the retrograde tendencies, the economic order is undergoing a rapid yet almost imperceptible change in China. We are not unaware of the fact that Shanghai, Tientsin and other Treaty Ports where foreign influence has penetrated during the last fifty years, have acquired the aspect of modern cities, only through the effort of foreigners. Most of the Chinese cities, however, with their low, thatched cottages, grey ramparts, ruined monuments and narrow streets inundated with beggars have not yet been able to get rid of the medieval town character.

Wusih is in the province of Kiangsu, on the Shanghai-Nanking railway line. A few moments before the train arrives at the station, one can already see in its suburbs numerous chimney-flues. Houses of different types are under construction all along the railroad.

Ten years ago, Wusih had only one small cotton mill. At the end of 1917 it had 50 large factories, the distribution of which is as follows:

Nature of factories	Number of workers	Daily expenses	Annual profit net
3 cotton mills	5000	$3,000	$100,000-350,000
12 silk mills	„	„	$100,000
5 flour mills	2000	$2,000	$5,000-15,000
3 oil factories	500		
24 thrashing mills	500		
1 electric plant			$50,000

Storages for rice are 35 in number and those for cocoons 5. There are altogether 19 Chinese banks, 4 of which are adopting foreign methods in their banking operations. Their business averages from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 per annum.

The population of Wusih was 300,000 before 1905, but the most recent census gives us the number of 808,279, of which 458,550 are men and 356,424 women. The law that great industrial centers attract rural inhabitants easily explains this rapid increase of the urban population.

The social results are not less astonishing. Schools are now increasing in number. There are 269 boy schools with 13,356 pupils and 23 girls schools with 3,517 pupils. The annual expenses for the former is Mex. $188,267, and for the latter $28,655. A good police force has been organized. Two magnificent parks, three public libraries, three hospitals and one telephone office are to be found in the city. Such institutions must be considered as "nouveautes" in Chinese cities, the more so when they have been organised through private initiative.

Avenues and boulevards have been built as far as to the border of the Lake, where beautiful Chinese gardens are opened to visitors. As to amusement there are 5 Chinese theaters and the New World amusement "palace" of that city opened its gate two years before that of Peking!

The prosperity of Wusih is undoutedly due to its unique geographical situation as a center on the Shanghai-Nanking line. It is also surrounded by large navigable rivers. On the south is the Tai Ho Lake, which puts the city into communication with the great silk centres of Wuchow and Kashing. On the west there is the great canal which empties itself into the Yangtze river, passing by such great cities as Zangchow and Chenkiang.

American Section in Mukden Chamber of Commerce

From "The World's Markets" (R. G. Dun & Co.)

The American Consul-General at Mukden, China, has organized an American section in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce established in that city. Space has been allotted for American catalogues and trade publications, where these can be consulted by the commercial public. There is also a similar file of catalogues and export trade papers at the Consulate-General, where everything possible will be done to assist American traveling salesmen and the local merchants, and it is hoped that in this way they can be brought together.

Commercial and Financial Notes

Three Japanese fishermen at San Pedro, California, were forced by the American Food Administration to suspend operation for thirty days owing to their failure to observe the Food Administration rule regarding the catching of fish off the coast of California. They were found guilty of wasting food products.

F. R. Sites, formerly connected with the United States Steel Products Company, Shanghai, who is now in America on a visit, will not return to China. According to word received by J. W. Gallagher, manager of the U. S. Steel Products Company, Mr. Sites has been appointed Treasurer of the Federal Ship Building Company, Incorporated, a subsidiary organization of the U. S. Steel Corporation. The Federal Ship Building Company has its head office at Kearney, New Jersey, and is engaged in building ships on an extensive scale for the American Government. Its first boat, *The Liberty*, a ten-thousand-ton steel cargo vessel, has just been launched.

In the June issue of the *Pan Pacific Magazine*, issued at San Francisco, California, there appears an article on "Ships, The Delivery Wagon of Commerce," written by Captain Robert Dollar, president of the Robert Dollar Steamship Lines, in which he says: "The three all important matters before our Nation to-day are: First, the war, Second, the ships with which to carry on the war and, Third, the commerce after the war. Surely by this time Congress sees the importance of having ships as they have voted hundreds of millions of dollars to build ships at unheard of prices. We are sure to come out of the war with a great fleet of merchant vessels, second only to Great Britain, but the question that shipowners want Congress to answer is, when the war is over will Congress pass laws that will permit us to operate our ships on the same terms as our competitors?"

The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, with the approval of the Inspector-General of Customs in Peking, has instructed the Shanghai Customs' authorities to set aside the sum of Taels 4,000 monthly for the expenses of the International Committee on sericulture and has delegated Tung Cheng-yin, an official of the Ministry, to represent the Government interest on the Committee. Plans have been made to establish experimental stations in the provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhui.

At the Shanghai Hotels.

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Mr. and Mrs. K. K. Peters, Hankow; J E. Covington, Tientsin; M. R. Nicholson, Shanghai; A. Poppic, San Francisco; P. Claparoe, Hongkong; Miss G. A. Foster, Kobe; G. W. Sayles, Kobe; T. Snarski, Hongkong; L. Snarski, Hongkong; G. Descals, Manila; F. H. Vanhees, New York; E. Kinnos, New York; F. Belsemce, Manila; G. Lizaruaga, Manila; M. Graveray, Manila; J. B. Dewhurst, Newchwang; W. H. Wining, Dairen; P. P. Whitham, New York; P. P. Clover, Changsha; W. A. Reed, Chengchow; F. R. Ward, Laohokow; R. A. Schilling, Wuhu; Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Parsons, Newchwang; P. A. Foulks, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Brochman, Philadelphia; Miss E. Brochman; S. D. Main, Hangchow; Constandye, Vancouver; J. Wats, Vancouver; H. Hykers, New York :, F. M. Merritt, Soochow; J. H. Brierley, Tientsin; E. Davidson, Chefoo; P. Goulder, Chefoo; E. Yannonlatos, Chefoo; Mr. and Mrs. Meslin, Peking; L. O. Barrow, Changsha; Mrs. E. B. Shepherd, Canada; H. W. Gzekanski, New York; S. A. Sahnovski, Yokohama; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Riddick; S. Dook, Tientsin; Major H. C. Lutz; A. M. Giffin; Tientsin ; H. R. Burge ; D. N. Richardson ; R. C. Russell; A. de La Arena, New York; Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Ainsler, Japan; B. Kliactky, New York; Mrs. V. Wyh, A. P. Tucker, Hangchow; H. B. Donaldson, Peking ; G. H. Dignan, Shanghai ; T. P. Tarassoyi, Vladivostock ; Mr. and Mrs. E. Graf, Vladivostock ; R. R. Shearer, New York.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week : J. C. Londy Hankow, I. H. Finton, Peking ; Mrs. Gilbert, Tientsin ; M. E. Mapin, Tientsin ; Mr. and Mrs. J. Brossard, Hongkong ; F. Scheyver, Hongkong ; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Royjohn, Hankow ; Mr. and Mrs. Napier, and children ; Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Eye, Manila ; W. H. Birchley, England ; T. Merian, Switzerland ; S. Ward, Manchester ; F. G. Harrison, Hanking ; L. M. Nolan, Tientsin ; A. Pingrin, Tientsin ; Mr. and Mrs. H. Albert ; Mrs. A. Ross, Ichang ; D. G. Bruce, Kongman ; R. H. Turner, Tokio ; D. Macleod ; Mr. and Mrs. N. V. Cooke, Japan ; W. Ironside, Hongkong ; F. W. Shields, Tientsin ; W. C. Thorp, Tientsin ; E. Alabaster, Hongkong ; S. Deas, Nanking ; C. Loureiro, Shanghai ; H. L. Wiles, Shanghai ; H. L. Yung, Shanghai ; J. Watson, U. S. A.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Segel Shagoleff, Russia; Mrs. Mary Dolgonovstog, Harbin; Mrs. Vera Gamartheroff, Harbin; Mrs. F. L. Barretto and children, Local; R. Denning, Hangchow; Appemanskoff, Russia; J. Kogan, Russia; L. Miller, Woosung; V. Drayson, Wuhu; W. N. Reynolds, Amoy; Berbascheff, Harbin; Bluck-Shepherd, Canada; J. J. Matreenkoff, New York, L. Hoerlyk, Demark; Mr. and Mrs. Dowling, Local; C. E. Howser, Chicago; S. G. Wrentmore, Japan; Mrs. F. G. Lownds and children, Tientsin; Kokowin, Tientsin.

New Books and Publications

Historical Backgrounds of the Great War, by Frank J. Adkins, M.A. (Cantab). New York: Robert M. Mcbride & Co.

THIS book contains a series of very well-written articles, each full of valuable information, dwelling upon the problems which during the last three centuries have developed the spirit of hostility which burst out in August 1914. The foreign policies of the great nations engaged in the war have been clearly described. A reading like this is indispensible to one desirous of studying the main causes of the Great War. It is highly interesting reading, equally useful to all the Allied subjects.

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This book will convince any open-minded reader that Germany has studiously developed and propagated the creed of hatred. The following sentence from Nietzsche well depicts the mind of Germany:

"What is more harmful than any vice? Practical sympathy with the wretched and weak."

France has been fittingly described as the pioneer of European civilisation, to whom Germany is indebted for many elements of her culture, especially literature.

I think it will not be exaggerating the fact to say that this is one of the best written books on the war that has hitherto come to my notice.

The Irish Home-Rule Convention. New York: The Macmillan Company. Price U. S. $.50.

THIS small book is a collection of the articles on the Irish Home Rule question by George W. Russell, the Right Hon. Sir Horace Plunkett and John Quinn. The American view of the Irish question by John Quinn is a denunciation of Germany and the same ofttold facts of German vandalism are repeated with more than ordinary eloquence.

The second chapter is devoted to Sinn Fein and the Dublin insurrection which forms candid criticism of the question. The author points out that the Dublin insurrection of May 1916 was not generally popular in Ireland. He also emphasises that pro-German propaganda and pacifist movements are equally useful to the enemy. The execution of the Irish leaders following the Dublin insurrection is strongly denounced and labelled as an act of folly.

Sir Horace Plunkett's "A Defence of the Convention," is a lucid account of the leader's views of the Irish convention question but it is not exhaustive enough to satisfy the searching mind of the student.

The discussion of the great question contained in this book is of considerable use to the student of world politics and of particular interest to those interested in British politics. Since the publication of this book (1917) many important events have taken place in Ireland.

Face to Face with Kaiserism, by James W. Gerard. New York: George H. Doran Company. Price U. S. $2.00 net.

THIS is the second book on Germany by Mr. Gerard, who was United States Ambassador to the German Imperial Court when the American Government broke off diplomatic connections with Germany.

Mr. Gerard's description of Kaiser William II. is very interesting, leading one to conclude that apart from his homicidal policy he is an all-round man who can be classed among the great men of the world. Like Napoleon I, the Kaiser is a gifted man destined to be successful in any profession or career. "He commands his armies in person," says Mr. Gerard, "He has won distinction as a writer and a public speaker. He is an excellent shot. He has composed music, written verses, superintended the production of a ballet, painted a picture; the beautiful Byzantine chapel in the castle of Posen shows his genius for architecture; and clothed in a clergyman's surplice he has preached a sermon in Jerusalem. What ruler in all history has exhibited such extraordinary versality?"

We are further informed that the Kaiser does not drink alcohol, is blessed with extraordinary concentrative power and is a master of human psychology. What a pity that such a wonderful man should devote his energy to the destruction of humanity without having any respect for truth, mercy and honesty. Mr. Gerard holds the Kaiser himself responsible for the sinking of the *Lusitania*.

As in Japan, the throne is held in the highest respect by the people of Germany and no individual or society can speak a word against the dignity of the Imperial Household or criticise freely any dead member of the Imperial family. "If the Kaiser announces that two and two make five, jail awaits the subject who dares to ridicule that novel arithmetical proposition."

Mr. Gerard kept a diary of the chief events passing in Germany during his stay there and the same has been reproduced in his book.

The book is exceedingly interesting and as it is written in an easy, fluent style one can read it through without feeling tired. Each chapter presents new and interesting matter, throwing a flood of light on many subjects relating to Germany, the Kaiser's family members, Kultur, home life in Germany, etc. Mr. Gerard is not a sensational writer and makes no attempts throughout this interesting book to indulge in hyperbolics. He has freely expressed his opinions and frankly discussed many important subjects like a true American.

Like his first book, this book too will be widely read and talked of.

H. P. S.

In the United States Court for China

Recent Filings:

July 22, 1918;	Cause No. 661; A. Tapelisky and A. Milikorsky vs. Manchurian-American Trading Corporation; defendant's answer.
" 22, "	Cause No. 671; U. S. vs. William K. Grove; information.
" 22, "	Cause No. 670; In re Estate of Charles J. Whitney, deceased; petition.
" 23, "	Cause No. 651; In re Estate of John M. Darrah, deceased; affidavit of publication.
" 23, "	Cause No. 659; In re Anna C. Wetmore's Will; affidavit of publication.
" 23, "	Cause No. 562; In re W. A. P. Martin's Will; executor's supplementary final account.
" 24, "	Cause No. 656; Henry Quelch vs. Frank Firnandez; plaintiff's application.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of GEORGE A. DERBY, Deceased.

Cause No. 609
Estate No. 225

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administratrix of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before January 6, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

JOHN RESIDE HYKES,
Administrator,
73 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai, China.

July 6, 1918.